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For CHINA, JAPAN, ETC.  
1917 Fifty-Fifth Annual Issue.

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No. 18,457. 號七十五百四千八萬一第 日五十二月五年巳丁 HONGKONG, FRIDAY, JULY 13TH, 1917. 五拜禮 號三十月七年六國民華中 PRICE, \$3 PER MONTH.

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WEEK DAYS.	
7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m.	Every 15 minutes
8.00 " to 10.00 " "	" 10 "
10.00 " to 11.00 " "	" 15 "
11.00 " to 12.45 p.m.	" 15 "
12.45 p.m. to 1.15 " "	" 15 "
1.15 " to 1.45 " "	" 15 "
1.45 " to 2.15 " "	" 10 "
2.15 " to 3.00 " "	" 15 "
3.00 " to 4.00 " "	" 10 "
NIGHT CARS.	
6.50 p.m. and 9.00 p.m.	8.30 to 11.00 p.m.
Every Half-Hour.	
11.00 p.m. to 11.45 p.m.	Every Quarter-Hour.
SUNDAYS.	
7.30 a.m.	to 10.30 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
10.30 " to 11.00 " "	" 10 "
11.30 " to 12.00 noon "	" 15 "
12.00 noon to 1.00 p.m.	" 10 "
1.00 p.m. to 5.30 " "	" 15 "
5.30 " to 6.00 " "	" 10 "
6.00 " to 8.30 " "	" 15 "
8.30 " to 9.00 " "	" 10 "
NIGHT CARS as on Week Days.	
Extra Car at 12 Midnight.	

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Company's Office, Alexandra Buildings, Des  
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for special cars, can be obtained on applica-  
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ticket will be issued until payment therefor  
has been made in Bank Notes or by Cheque  
or Comprode Order representing Bank  
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General Managers  
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**KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY.**

**TIME-TABLE.**

On and after TUESDAY, 5th June, 1917, until further Notice.

**DOWN TRAINS.**

**UP TRAINS.**

Stations	No. 1 Through Express	No. 2 Local	No. 3 Through Express	No. 4 Local	No. 5 Through Express	No. 6 Local	No. 7 Through Express	No. 8 Local	No. 9 Through Express	No. 10 Local	No. 11 Through Express	No. 12 Local	No. 13 Through Express	No. 14 Local	No. 15 Through Express	No. 16 Local	No. 17 Through Express	No. 18 Local	No. 19 Through Express	No. 20 Local	No. 21 Through Express	No. 22 Local	No. 23 Through Express	No. 24 Local	No. 25 Through Express	No. 26 Local	No. 27 Through Express	No. 28 Local	No. 29 Through Express	No. 30 Local
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AND SOLD BY ALL LEADING CHEMISTS.

**THE REASON WHY.**  
(BY T. H. HOLT-TRUONG.)

I was listening the other day to three soldiers as they argued about the reasons why men fight. It is not often that they want to know the why and wherefore. Whatever they may think, they are content to leave argument and to do the job that has to be done. So I listened with the more interest. They argued with great zeal. One spoke of "patriotism." Another, a simple and direct mind, was certain that a man fought because he loved aught. The third was as earnest in admitting no reason that did not include "the spirit of nationality." Men may argue long with these words. For me the fact is sufficient that men do fight, that men are fighting, and that so long as there is a bully in the house men will continue to fight. But those three soldiers set me thinking of the many reasons why men and women fight, or work for the war. Suppose I asked the first six chance passers-by for their reasons, what answers should I get?

With that intent I told my orderly to stand outside the main gate and to present my compliments to the first six persons who passed either in his Majesty's uniform or wearing any war-worker's badge, and to ask them, please, if they could spare a minute to come into my office. Four came in within two minutes; the fifth, apparently was shy, and a great deal of persuasion had to be exercised in order to get him there. The sixth was a woman. That was, then, the haul—five men and one woman, and all within four minutes.

The first was a very young soldier. Despite a certain shyness, he answered my questions frankly. I told him plainly that I sought to know the reason why he was a soldier, particularly as I saw he was very young. He acknowledged he was only eighteen years and four months, and that he had worn the King's uniform for two years and eight months. In other words, he had enlisted immediately on the outbreak of war, and that at the age of fifteen years and eight months.

He regretted that the regulations had not allowed him to go to the front yet (no soldier is allowed to go until reaching the age of nineteen), and admitted that he had tried all the tricks that he knew in order to get into the fighting line. He was, as he put it, "fed up" at having to stop in England while men only a few months older were taking their share in the struggle. His only fear was that the war would finish before he got a chance to do his bit. When I asked him why he enlisted, he replied:

"My grandfather fought in the Crimea, my father fought in South Africa, and when this war broke out my mother told me it was an Englishman's duty to go and be a soldier. So I went, and if I did tell a lie about my age so as to be quite sure they would not refuse me, well, sir, What Would You Have Done?"

That was one reason. His mother had told him to do it. And he had done it. Number two was a man well into that period known as middle-age; he should say he was about 35 years old. He was rather stout, quite grey, and certainly not as active as he hoped (some time in the near future) to be. He was dressed in the now familiar grey uniform of the Volunteer Force. That is to say, he was one of those thousands of men who, since their age prevented them joining the Army, formed themselves into an Army of their own, drilled, trained, paid all their own expenses, and at last had their desire, for at last the War Office acknowledged them, and took them over as a home defence auxiliary force which will be called out if necessary to assist the home army.

I suggested to him that he was surely entitled at his age to rest from service, and that after all we had now a regular army large enough for all purposes. For the moment he said nothing. But he had a look in his eye that boded no good for me. It passed away, however, and he replied:

"The young ones are often not too strong, there are a lot of wounded who will not be much good for another battle, and that is where we shall get our turn. We are old, perhaps, but we have the experience of years—and we may be wanted yet."

**MARCONI AND SUBMARINES**  
THE INVENTOR VISITS AMERICA.

Important developments in the effort to solve the submarine problem are expected as a result of conferences at Washington between Navy Department officials and the Italian commission, of which William Marconi, inventor of wireless telegraphy, is a member.

Shortly after the commission arrived in Washington there was a report that Mr. Marconi had made discoveries which promised definite results, and that he was anxious to have an exchange of views with the Navy experts who are working on the problem.

It was generally admitted that one of the main features of the visit of the commission would be the consideration of the light on the submarine, and that Mr. Marconi was prepared to present to the government the results of his inquiries along this line. The British and French navies, it is understood, are now promoting by the advice he has given about ways and means to tell submarines employed by the German submarine commanders to indicate the location of their ships.

The report here included a statement that within the last month thirty submarines had been destroyed in Italian waters and that for this feat, a submarine was awarded the highest honor, with the name of Marconi. It was given out for the first time in a short time ago by Italian representatives here. It was then stated that the Italian Navy had succeeded in practically eliminating the Austrian submarine from the Adriatic and the destruction of thirteen submarines within the last few weeks was mentioned.

**GERMAN CASUALTIES.**  
THE FIGURES FOR APRIL.

German casualties reported in official casualty lists (exclusive of corrections) during the month of April, 1917, are as follows:

Killed and died of wounds	5,297
Died of sickness	2,682
Prisoners	500
Missing	3,775
Severely wounded	9,570
Wounded	3,168
Slightly wounded	13,020
Wounded remaining with units	4,187
	42,351

These casualties, added to those reported in previous months, and including the corrections reported in April, 1917, bring the totals reported in German official lists since the beginning of the war to the following:

Killed and died of wounds	975,373
Died of sickness	68,658
Prisoners	293,282
Missing	240,610
Severely wounded	588,493
Wounded	307,325
Slightly wounded	1,663,973
Wounded remaining with units	240,346
	4,245,804

The figures given above include all German nationalities—Prussians, Bavarians, Saxons, and Württembergers. They do not include naval casualties or casualties of colonial troops.

It should be noted that the figures do not constitute an estimate by the British authorities, but merely represent the casualties announced in German official lists. It should also be noted that the casualties are those reported during the month of April—not reported as having been incurred in April.

Special war expenses and emergency funds required by the Japanese Government since the outbreak of the war in 1914, inclusive of those put down in the supplementary estimates to the Budget of 1917-8, total 329,200,000 yen.

A rather pretty illustration on the way in which Japan has retained some of her best indigenous customs while adopting prosaic Western methods, political and social, is supplied by the announcement that the Emperor of Japan has awarded the Blue Ribbon to Miss Haruno Takahara, of Tokushima prefecture, in appreciation of her filial conduct towards her parents. Miss Haruno is thirty-two years old and has been dutifully nursing her invalid parents for the past 20 years. Only three women, including Miss Haruno, have been given awards by the Emperor for filial piety during the past ten years.—N.G. Daily News.

The clergyman was very shy until he spoke, and then he spoke with passion: "I have preached Christian peace all my life, and now I make shells because I believe that to-day that is God's work, and the only way to peace."

The sixth was a lady, obviously of gentle birth and breeding. I had great difficulty in getting her to give me the reason why she was working at a factory. It was that she was not proud of the work, but there was a private reason, something very near to her heart. At last she told me:

"My only boy was killed with the original Expeditionary Force. His father died, years ago, at Omdurman. To be robbed of husband is enough, but to lose one's only son. You may call it revenge; it is revenge, but there is no thought, too, that I may save others what I have suffered."

Poor gentle soul! So there you have your answers. And you will know that not one of the six whom I interviewed for your benefit will fear the coming of the Judgment Day.

**THE PARADOX OF BELGIUM.**  
BRAVE FACES AND TORTURED SOULS.

(BY EMILIE CAMMAERTS.)

I have had the opportunity of meeting a good many Belgians who have lately succeeded in crossing the wire. My informants—whose names unfortunately, I cannot quote—belong to every class, every profession: employers, priests, workmen, students, etc. They have lived in Belgium since the beginning of the occupation, and some of them have had the opportunity of travelling frequently through the country. Even if their reports did not confirm each other, I could answer personally not only for their sincerity, but for their accuracy. Nevertheless, when I am asked to give an appreciation of the conditions prevailing in Belgium, I cannot help feeling the difficulty of my subject.

It is a question of absorbing interest, and whatever you say on an absorbing question is apt to be misinterpreted by your truest friends. If I say, for instance, that the country is ruined, that half of the population is absolutely dependent on outside relief, that the future of the nation is endangered by the increasing rate of mortality and the threatening development of tuberculosis—all of which is perfectly true—some people are bound to jump to the conclusion that the Brussels citizens are drooping in the streets, and that Belgian society ladies can be seen wandering in tattered garments in the public parks. If I say, on the other hand, that in spite of condemnations, deportations, and grave privations, the Belgians have not lost their courage and have still the strength to smile and laugh at their masters, I run the risk of some kindhearted people going about town telling their friends that everything is for the best in the happiest country in the world, and that Brussels has become, under the paternal rule of Germany a centre of mirth and jollity.

THE SMILE OF MISFORTUNE.  
The apparent contradiction existing between the people's temper and the treatment to which they are subjected is easy enough to explain. The same difference exists, for instance, in France, between the moral of the fighting men on the front and that of the soldiers employed on auxiliary services at the base. From the first months of war, this paradoxical contrast has been noticed again and again. Why can we not understand the civilians? Why can we not understand the soldiers? Why can we not see that people must look more cheery when they are struggling under the eye of the enemy than when they remain out of the zone of danger? Of course, the Brussels people or the Antwerp people do not look too miserable to the superficial observer. They are not going to give the Boches the chance of sneering at their misery. They are facing their bad fortune with a bright smile, but that smile would not be so bright if the fortune were not so bad. They are to us civilians what the front trenches are to the base. They are living on the alert, surrounded with spies, gaoles, and executioners, in the exhilarating atmosphere of a great conspiracy, the conspiracy of seven millions striving to keep themselves clean from a shameful and forced misadventure. They laugh in order not to cry. Shall we one day regret that they have checked their tears so well?

Some time ago the papers reported an accident which had occurred in a munition factory. A young munition worker, a Welshwoman, had her hand caught in her lathe. In order to free her it was necessary to take the machine to pieces, and during all this time she never ceased smiling and talking calmly with those who surrounded her. When at last it was discovered that her hand was horribly crushed and she was taken away to the infirmary, she admitted that she had undergone terrible sufferings. But she did not complain, because "she wanted to show them what a Welshwoman can stand." I wish the foreigners who are passing through Belgium would realise that mere appearances are often misleading, and that the fact that some people are still meeting at the cafe or at the cinema is not a proof that "Prosperity reigns in Belgium." The smile of the Belgian is the same as that of the Welsh munition-girl. His hands are caught in the German machine and, if we succeed in freeing him from it, he will bear the scars of his wounds all his life.

WHAT WE ARE NOT TOLD.  
We are told that there are still some fields under cultivation in Belgium. But we are not told how many have been left untended and how many others have been dug instead of ploughed owing to the lack of horses. We are told that there are still some cattle left grazing in the Flemish meadows, but we are not told that, six months ago, already 80 per cent. of them had been requisitioned. We are told that a certain number of factories are still working, but we are not told that their best machines are marked for transportation and that a much greater number of works have been commandeered by the Germans, or emptied of all their plant, or allowed to keep going merely to give an opportunity to some German rival firm to steal their trade secrets. We are told that the deportations have ceased for the present, but we are not told that out of the 130,000 to 150,000 deportees, only 20,000 have been sent back, in a dying condition, and that the rest are still enduring every day the most cruel tortures behind the German lines or in the German Kommandos. We are told that there is still some food in the Belgian shops, but we are not told that the prices are much higher even than in Germany. We are told that, in Brussels, the cafes and cinemas were crowded during the day, but we are not told that, owing to the price of coal (24.5s. per ton) it is cheaper to buy a glass of beer or a cinema ticket than to remain at home. We are told

(Continued at foot of next column.)

**FREIGHT RATES.**

Messrs. Snowman & Co. in their Freight Circular dated Hongkong, 7th July, state:—

Since we went to press on 23rd ult., the slightly more active state of our market has continued and quite a number of time fixtures have been negotiated, rates as high as \$24 per ton on all-told dead-weight basis having been arranged. The Saigon/Hongkong rate fluctuated considerably, but towards the end of the period under review strengthened somewhat, and, on going to press, tonnage on the basis of \$1 per picul or perhaps a little over, would be acceptable. Owing to lack of tonnage, however, few fixtures are reported, the most important being that of a medium-sized coaster, on lump-sum basis, for a round trip, of \$40,000. The rate, if anything, shows a hardening tendency and ready tonnage would doubtless find takers.

Exports of rice from Saigon from 1st January to 29th May, 1917, amount to 409,247 tons, as compared with 449,991 tons for the same period last year. Quotation for No. 2 White, round, sifted rice stands at \$3.85 per picul f.o.b. Saigon for June and July shipment.

SAIGON/JAVA; SAIGON/PHILIPPINES; SAIGON/JAPAN.—There is a certain small demand in the market in these directions, but owing to present state and scarcity of tonnage, difficulty is being experienced in satisfying same.

BANARON/HONGKONG.—The rate, in this direction, when we last went to press, stood at about \$1.25/\$1.10 for inside/outside the bar loading, respectively, with, if anything, slight weakening tendency, and fixtures of a large and a small outward have been negotiated at \$1.10 and \$1.05 for full loading outside the bar.

NEWBANG/CANTON.—Remains as last reported.

COAL.—Offers of freight Moji/Hongkong at 30/- have been tendered and refused. There is a call for tonnage Japan/Singapore and 50/- per ton would doubtless be paid. There are enquiries also for space Japan/Java. Rates for local coal business have weakened slightly due to some tonnage unexpectedly becoming prompt.

FIXTURES REPORTED.—Hongay/Swallow \$10 and Hongay/Hongkong \$9.50 per ton.

SAIL TONNAGE LOADING OR TO LOAD, nil.

**THE ATLANTIC TRADE.**

AMERICAN PROPOSAL TO JAPAN.

In Washington it is thought likely that the submarine question will result in Japanese steamers being brought into the Atlantic. The United States Government is in negotiation with the Tokyo Government with a view to inducing Japan to transfer part of its Atlantic vessels from the Pacific to the Atlantic.

Great Britain is very anxious about the employment of Japanese ships for the transportation of war supplies from America to the Allies in Europe.—Asahi.

**HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE.**

STRENGTH.  
P.-c. 676 A. J. Ablong is granted leave for active service.

P.-c. 650 Gibbs and P.-c. 582 Cruz are invalided out.

P.-c. 620 Remedios is allowed to resign on leaving the Colony.

COMMEMORATION.  
H.E. the Governor has been pleased to highly commend P.-c. 138 Mok Sim Po for his courageous conduct in tackling a man who was mad with drink and armed with an iron bar.

Members of No. 2 Section are invited to meet P.-c. 676 A. J. Ablong at 6 p.m. on Friday, the 13th inst.

(Sdg.) J. W. FRANKS, Ag. D.S.P. (R.)

12th July, 1917.

that the people look very cheery, but we are not told that the German tribunals condemn 10,000 of them, every month, for patriotic offences, and that all the men of military age are closely watched and live under the threat of immediate deportation. We are told of what is going on in the streets and of the heartrending tragedies of every-day life, behind the closed doors on which the mailed fist may knock at any moment. We are told how Belgians live, but we are not told how they die—in prison, in German camps, under the Allies' shell fire and from illness due to bad nourishment (the death-rate in Brussels and Liege, for instance, being now twice as high as the birth-rate).

THE REASON WHY.  
If things are really so bad why are they looking so well? If Belgium has become a vast prison, if a cloud of anxiety, suspicion and terror hangs over it, why does it seem, in spite of all, as if conditions were more or less normal? If my informants are right, if Mr. Brand Whitlock and his friends are right, how is it that others should have gathered a wrong impression? Why, again, are the Belgians who have escaped full of hope and energy and far more optimistic than their compatriots who have sought refuge abroad? Why do they believe in an earlier and more complete victory? Why do they accept so cheerily the fresh sacrifices which this victory implies for them? Why are they talking freely of crossing the Rhine and of the return of King Albert to his capital? Some say it is because they have heard the despondent Landsturm grumble and wait for peace. Others suggest that it is because they bring with them a breath of the native land. But I believe firmly that there is only one answer to all these questions:—

They have taken their lives in their hands, they have fought their battle. Like soldiers on leave, they come from the front.—Observer.



# OFF TO THE FRONT. FAREWELL CONCERT TO MR. E. G. STEWART.

There was an enthusiastic gathering at St. Paul's College last evening, when the many friends of Mr. E. G. Stewart (a master at the College), along with the students, with whom he was exceedingly popular, assembled to bid him *bon voyage* on his leaving the Colony for war service.

The Bishop of Victoria presided over the gathering, and among those also present were the Hon. Mr. J. H. Kemp (Attorney-General) and Mrs. Kemp, Major and Mrs. Walmesley, the Rev. G. E. Upsdell (head master of St. Paul's College) and many others.

The programme, which was supplied by the students, was of a varied and appropriate nature, consisting of English and Chinese music, along with some Chinese plays, hand-bells, etc.

At an interval in the programme Mr. Stewart was made the recipient of a number of presentations. On behalf of the boys of the College Mr. Tso Chi On presented Mr. Stewart with a leather travelling trunk, a safety razor, a case of pipes, an illuminated address and a gold medal, the latter gift being in recognition of his invaluable and indefatigable work in connection with the college sports. Mr. Shui Pun, on behalf of the staff of the college, presented Mr. Stewart with a gold wristlet watch with an illuminated dial, and, on behalf of the old boys, Mr. Chan Hing Wah handed Mr. Stewart a gold-mounted fountain pen. The gifts were handed to the recipient after eulogistic speeches had been made by those who presented the gifts. All the speakers referred to the great popularity of Mr. Stewart, how proud they were of the fact that he was going away to serve his country in her hour of need, and how one and all wished him success in his new and adventurous field of activities, and a safe return to them again with honours thick upon him.

Mr. Stewart remarked how very difficult it was for him to reply after all the things which had been said of him and the handsome farewell gifts which had been presented to him. They had all come as a great surprise, yet it was good to know that they had appreciated him so much. He had always done his best for them, and he was sure that these efforts had been reciprocated. He had had some very pleasant times in Hongkong, and would carry away with him many happy memories, which would help to cheer him when perhaps he would need some cheering up. The handsome presents which had been handed to him that evening would always remind him of the happy days he had spent in Hongkong, if he needed any reminding, and there might be times when he would glance at the illuminated dial of the wrist watch and think in an even more affectionate manner of those he had left behind in Hongkong.

The proceedings concluded with the singing of the National Anthem, and "For he's a jolly good fellow."

Mr. Stewart, who leaves for the front at the end of the week, is the youngest son of the late Rev. Robert and Mrs. Stewart, who were murdered at Fukien, 22 years ago by anti-foreign rioters, and to whose memory a stained-glass window was unveiled at St. Paul's Chinese Church on Sunday last.

## SPORT

### TENNIS.

K.S.C.C. "A" v. U.S.R.C.

Played on the 11th. Scores:—

Green and Chunyat v. —	
Col. Crisp and King .....	5 6
Cooper-Hunt and Hammond ..	4 7
Kent and Milner-Jones .....	4 7
Blackburn and Anderson v. —	
Col. Crisp and King .....	5 6
Cooper-Hunt and Hammond ..	5 6
Kent and Milner-Jones .....	8 3
Stalker and Abraham v. —	
Col. Crisp and King .....	5 6
Cooper-Hunt and Hammond ..	4 7
Kent and Milner-Jones .....	8 3
— v. —	48 51

### "OUR LITTLE BIT" SOCIETY.

"Our Little Bit" Society yesterday sent to Messrs. Shaw, Jones & Co. two cases containing the undermentioned articles to be forwarded to the Hospital Auxillaire, 113, Hongfong, Straits:—15 pairs stretcher boots, 5 quilts, 6 pillows, 95 suits pyjamas, 54 eye bandages, 72 milk covers, 9 floor cloths, 884 rolled bandages, 18 pairs slippers, 11 muffers, 124 khaki woollen caps, 55 white woollen caps, 11 white woollen abdominal belts, 3 pairs mittens, 19 pairs socks, 16 bags swabs, 24 pairs white woollen bed-socks, 13 face cloths, 1 lot books and magazines.

# POISONED BY CAUSTIC SODA. MAGISTRACY ENQUIRY.

An enquiry was conducted at the Hongkong Magistracy yesterday by Mr. Wood into the circumstances surrounding the death of a Chinese, formerly living at the Praya East, who died in the Government Civil Hospital on June 7th, from the effects of poisoning by caustic soda.

Dr. Majima said that in the forenoon of June 7th he was called to a Chinese house in Wanchai and there saw the deceased. He was very pale and weak and was lying on a bed, and was vomiting violently. Witness gave the man some milk and water and also injected him with camphor oil. The man was then placed on an ambulance and conveyed to the Government Civil Hospital. Witness added that he was shown a bottle which contained caustic soda. There was also some caustic soda in a cup, and he formed the opinion that the man had taken caustic soda.

In reply to Mr. Wood, witness said he could not say whether the deceased took the poison himself or whether it was administered to him. Someone in the room informed him that the deceased had taken the caustic soda.

Sergt. Floyd spoke to being called to the house of the deceased. His informant said that the man had apparently taken poison, and they wanted the police to remove him to hospital. Witness went to the house, at the same time sending for Dr. Majima. On arrival at the house he found the deceased lying in a cubicle. The man was obviously in pain. He had his hand to his head and witness waited for the arrival of Dr. Majima. Witness was shown a broken bowl which contained liquid, mixed with Chinese wine, and this was subsequently seen by Dr. Majima. Witness was also shown a drum of liquid caustic soda which was standing in the passage way. The bung had been removed from the drum, and witness was told that the caustic soda was what the deceased had taken. Witness asked deceased if anyone had given him poison to drink, but he made no answer. He mumbled that he had no complaint against anyone, but made no other remark. The man was conscious. One of the men in the house who told him of the affair had since absconded. He was detained on June 11th, but was subsequently released. The man was detained for about four hours because of allegations against him of embezzlement. This man was a friend of the deceased.

Dr. Woodman, of the G.C.H., spoke to the deceased being admitted to hospital on June 7th. He was suffering from poisoning by caustic soda and died at night from the effects of it. He must have taken large quantities of the poison. It was a very rare poison and in his opinion three tea-spoonful would be sufficient to cause death.

The enquiry was adjourned.

## CORROSIVE FLUID.

### ALLEGED ATTACK ON A LITTLE GIRL.

At the Hongkong Magistracy yesterday a Chinese of the hawk class was charged before Mr. Dyer Ball with throwing a quantity of corrosive fluid over a child of four years, at Mong Kok Tsui, with intent to burn, maim or disfigure her.

Mr. E. J. Grist appeared to defend.

Mr. Dovey, Government Analyst, stated that he had been sent several pieces of clothing belonging both to the accused and the girl. On all the pieces he found many traces of corrosive fluid. The jacket which the girl had worn was also severely burned. The corrosive fluid used must have been very strong and would be quite strong enough to burn a child's flesh.

Dr. Woodman, Assistant Medical Officer of the Government Civil Hospital, spoke to the little girl being received into the hospital. She had a considerable burn down the right side of the face, and there were also burns on the back of a somewhat extensive nature. The burns were such as could have been caused by corrosive fluid being poured on the child's head.

A sister of the girl said that her sister and herself were playing on the steps of their home when the accused came up behind her sister and poured something on her head, out of a bottle. Witness saw smoke rise from her sister, and witness embraced her to extinguish the smoke.

A hawk also spoke to seeing the accused go behind the girl and pour something over her head from a bottle. Mr. Grist mentioned that, as there was not much doubt but what his client would be committed to Criminal Sessions, he would reserve his defence.

The hearing was then adjourned.

## SIEMS-CAREY COMPANY.

### THE RAILWAY CONSTRUCTIONS. PRELIMINARY WORK POSTPONED.

#### AMERICAN MINISTER'S LETTER ANSWERED.

The following document which appeared in the Chinese Government Gazette recently shows that for the time being at least the preliminary work connected with the construction of railways from Chuchow, in Hunan, to Chinchow, in Kwangtung, and from Choutsikou, in Honan, to Hsiangyang, in Hupeh, is suspended and the surveying parties in the fields have been recalled pending further arrangements.

The question about the loans which has been recently raised is accountable for the present suspension of the surveying work. Some time ago the American Minister, Dr. Paul S. Reinsch, addressed a note to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs inquiring about the loan transactions, between the Ministry of Communications and the Siems-Carey Company. Following in the reply of the Ministry of Communications sent to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs for the information of Dr. Paul S. Reinsch:—

"In reply to your dispatch No. 293 containing the inquiry of the Minister of the United States, Dr. Paul S. Reinsch, concerning the loan made by Messrs. Siems-Carey Company, we beg to state that since last year, when this Ministry signed a loan agreement for the construction of railways, we have always endeavored to deal sincerely and fairly with that company in strict accordance with the terms specified in both the agreement and the supplementary agreement. The contents of Dr. Reinsch's inquiry shows that there is some misunderstanding of certain provisions in the agreement and there is some inconsistency. We reply to his letter of inquiry as follows:—

(1.)—The American Minister's letter says: "Referring to the loan of the Siems-Carey Company, Mr. Carey, in accordance with the terms of the said agreement, submitted a proposal to the Ministry of Communications on the first of April this year for the raising of \$5,000,000 as the first loan. Two months have passed, and the Ministry of Communications has not yet taken up the matter. On the contrary, that Ministry has adopted an obstructive attitude. According to the agreement, the proceeds of the loan are to be appropriated for the use of surveying purposes, etc."

In the 4th month of this year, the advance of Gold \$500,000 for the survey of Chu-Ching and Chow-Hsiang Lines was almost exhausted, and yet there was no prospect of success in the issue of long-term bonds on the market on account of the imminent outbreak of war between the United States and Germany. Consequently, a telegram from America was received and it requested that a short-term loan of Gold \$5,000,000 be first made. Thus the company failed to deliver over by instalment the proceeds of the loan as provided for in the original agreement. This Ministry was then obliged to contract a short-term loan in accordance with the provisions in Clause 2 of Art. 4 of the supplementary agreement of last September. The American Minister has made a mistake when he regarded the above short-term loan as an instalment of the big loan. This mistake has naturally led to many misunderstandings.

(2.)—The American Minister's letter says:—

"The bonds are to be issued according to the market price, and the proposals made to the Ministry of Communications agree with the terms stipulated in the agreement, etc."

The terms proposed by the said company for this short-term loan are that the annual interest shall be 6 per cent., the net proceeds 90 per cent., and the period three years. It is provided for in Clause 2 of Article 4 of the supplementary agreement made in September of last year that "should it be impossible, during the period and in accordance with the terms as specified in the Agreement, to issue bonds, both parties shall devise a satisfactory settlement, and, as a temporary arrangement, five-year Chinese Government bonds shall be issued." Thus the short-term loan shall be arranged to the entire satisfaction of all, and its period shall be 5 years. The said Company has now changed the period from 3 to 5 years, thus violating the terms stipulated in the agreement. There are other points entailing serious losses and disadvantages to the Ministry. The (counter) proposals submitted by us have not yet been approved by the Company. Thus the statement that the proposals of the said Company agree with the terms stipulated in the agreement does not agree with facts.

(3.)—The American Minister's letter says: "The price of the bonds, of the present industrial loan, in comparison with that of European nations issued in the American market, is lower, etc."

"According to our estimate the maximum average interest on British bonds in the American market is only 6 or 6½ per cent. per annum; and the average interest on the bonds of the Lung-Hai Railway, issued in the capital of Belgium last year, was 9.42 per cent. But the present loan for a term of 3 years, at 90 per cent. net, with an annual interest of 6 per cent., will cost this Ministry an annual interest of 10.37 per cent. This Ministry has tried all possible means to obtain a longer period and a more net proceeds, but all we could gain from the Company is to alter the net proceeds of 90 per cent. to 91 per cent. Not an inch will the Company yield; and our losses are indeed too great, therefore we cannot accept the terms, which are by no means more advantageous."

(4.)—The American Minister's letter says: "Unexpectedly the Ministry has shown a desire to raise obstacles. If no efforts be made to remove the obstacles, and to carry out the agreement, my Government cannot help believing that the Chinese Government has refused to fulfil its obligations, and it will lodge a strong protest. I think it has been due to the delay and procrastination of subordinate officials that no steps have been taken to carry out the excellent industrial enterprise."

(Continued at foot of next column.)

## TYPHOON WARNINGS.

The following telegrams were received by the American Consul-General, Hongkong, from the Manila Observatory:—

7 p.m., July 11th.

Cyclone or typhoon East of Northern Luzon, less than 300 miles distant, direction unknown.

11.30 a.m., July 12th.

Cyclone or typhoon E. of Balintang Channel, moving N.N.W.

## THE ANGLO-GERMAN BREWERY.

### MEETING OF LIQUIDATORS.

A meeting of the shareholders in the Anglo-German Brewery Co., Ltd., in liquidation, was held at Shanghai recently in order to receive the liquidators' report.

This company went into liquidation on August 18th, 1916, and on September 11th, 1916, the property at Tsingtao was sold to the Dai Nippon Brewery Co., Ltd., for the sum of \$500,000 and the materials then on hand for \$23,000.

On November 1st, 1916, the shareholders were paid \$50 per share, absorbing \$250,000. After paying all expenses for eleven months, including the sums paid as compensation for the cancellation of their contract to the Tsingtao manager, there remains in the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank in Shanghai and in hand the sum of \$286,994.65, less suspense account \$1,692.24.

To pay a further \$40 per share to shareholders, making in all the full value of the share would absorb the sum of \$177,640, leaving a balance of \$47,681.71.

The Chairman, Mr. C. W. Wrightson, stated that there was not much likelihood of the further \$40 being paid until after the war owing to a number of German claims against the company which could not be settled until after the war.

In answer to a suggestion by Mr. Hughes that the money to the Germans be paid with a proviso that in the event of a claim against the company being made they would refund the money, the chairman replied that he was afraid that nothing could be done on those terms. They could not enter into any contracts with enemy subjects. The money was lying in the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank on fixed deposit at a favourable rate of interest.

The meeting then terminated.

## TIN AT RECORD PRICES.

The position of tin is exceedingly interesting (says a recent issue of the *Prang Gazette*). A casual observer would probably infer that the further rise of fully \$12 per ton in the past week was largely brought about by aggressive speculation, but that was not the case. The developments, indeed, were chiefly the result of the extraordinary tightness which manifested itself in the American position towards the middle of last week. The reserve stocks there were recently rather seriously reduced, and American consumers found much more difficulty in covering their needs. This made for a quick rise in spot tin. Arrivals are possibly delayed, thus causing uneasiness, but, even allowing for the tin due in the near future, supplies seem to be barely equal to current needs. The demand, moreover, has been intensified by the proposed American import duty of 10 per cent. The squeeze in New York can hardly be remedied just yet, and meanwhile the demand for tin has been active everywhere. The price in London has now risen to fully \$243, which is quite \$19 per ton above the highest figure recorded before. There is so far no sign of any reaction, the market being bare of sellers.

Attention is called by the *Japan Chronicle* to the fact that in the German prisoners' camp in Japan there are many Poles who are anxious to fight against the Germans. Our contemporary suggests that steps should be taken to obtain their release.

## UNSATISFACTORY CONDITIONS.

As the construction of railways is a business enterprise, it is certainly the desire of this Ministry that after the conclusion of the loan in question, the enterprise should be taken up as soon as possible in order to avoid unnecessary losses. However, the said Company, having failed to float the loan as originally agreed, has refused to comply with the terms fixed last year for the flotation of a short-term one. It is the duty of this Ministry to look after the interest of the Government in the enterprise; therefore, we cannot consider the conditions demanded by the said Company as satisfactory. This Ministry has been very anxiously waiting to negotiate about the terms. The allegation of delay and procrastination by subordinate officials is groundless. It would be better for the American Minister to blame the said Company for its failure to fulfil the agreement than to charge us with delay, etc.

In conclusion, we should state that this Ministry has all the time been observing the terms specified in the agreement. We do not like to hurt the feelings of a friendly nation by imposing any impossible condition; nor can we make too many concessions at the expense of the Government Treasury. We desire satisfaction for both parties, which should try to observe the terms specified in the agreement. This Ministry has never entertained any prejudices. It is impossible for subordinate officials of the Ministry to have a say in so important a matter. Nor can this Ministry transact business carelessly. Please explain carefully to the American Minister, convincing him that the charges contained in his letter are rather one-sided.

(Signed) CHUAN LIANG,  
Acting Vice-Minister of  
Communications, etc.

## INTIMATIONS

# LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

SOLE AGENTS FOR SPALDING'S ATHLETIC GOODS.

JUST TO HAND  
SPALDING'S "GOLD MEDAL"  
GOLF CLUBS.  
LADIES' MODELS AND GENT'S MODELS.  
INCLUDING

DRIVERS.

BAFFIES.

BRASSIES.

JIGGERS.

LOFTERS.

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MASHIES.

MID IRONS.

DRIVING IRONS.

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NIBLICS.

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ACCESSORIES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

# LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

DRINK  
"BULL DOG" LAGER BEER.  
SUPERIOR TO ANY GERMAN LAGER BEER EVER BREWED.  
BRITISH THROUGHOUT.

Brewed in Great Britain.

Bottled by British Labour.

OBTAINABLE AT:—

PRICES DUTY PAID.

Wing On Co., Ltd.

QUARTS—\$20.00 per case

Sincere Co., Ltd.

of 4 dozen.

Sun Co., Ltd.

or \$5.10 per Dozen.

Cheong Tai

Nam Hing Loong.

PINTS—\$26.50 per case

Ty Sing.

Sang Tai.

of 8 dozen.

Kwan Tye.

or \$3.40 per dozen.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

Obtainable in Canton from

SINCERE CO., LTD.

Stocked by

THE HONGKONG HOTEL.

Admitted to be the Best

Lager Beer brewed.

FRESH STOCKS JUST ARRIVED.

Wm. Powell Ltd  
TELEPHONE 546

JUST ARRIVED!

WHITE AND COLOURED

VOILE GOWNS.

12, DES VŒUX ROAD.



## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

G. H.  
NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited for the Supply of Large Quantities of Chinese Foods, etc. For particulars apply in writing to—  
THE NAVAL SECRETARY,  
Commodore's Office,  
H.M. Dockyard,  
1835

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI  
BANKING CORPORATION.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that an INTERIM DIVIDEND of £2.30 per Share, subject to deduction of Income Tax, has been declared for the HALF-YEAR ending 30th June 1917, at rate of 2/6 per Dollar. The DIVIDEND will be Payable on and after MONDAY, the 13th August, 1917, at the Office of the Corporation, where Shareholders are requested to apply for Warrants. The REGISTER of SHARES of the Corporation will be CLOSED from MONDAY, the 30th July, to SATURDAY, the 11th August, 1917 (both days inclusive), during which period no Transfer of Shares can be Registered. By Order of the Court of Directors,  
N. J. STUBBS,  
Chief Manager.  
Hongkong, 13th July, 1917. [836]

THE UNITED ASBESTOS ORIENTAL  
AGENCY, LIMITED.

## NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE TWENTY-FIRST ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS will be held in the Office of Messrs. DODWELL & Co., Ltd., Queen's Buildings, on TUESDAY, the 31st July, 1917, at 11.30 A.M. for the purpose of receiving the Report of the General Managers together with a Statement of Accounts to the 31st May, 1917, and for the election of an Auditor. The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 17th July to the 31st July, both dates inclusive. DODWELL & Co., Ltd., General Managers. [837]

## THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY CO., LTD.

AN INTERIM DIVIDEND OF THREE DOLLARS per Share for the six months ending 30th June, 1917, will be Payable on THURSDAY, 26th July, on which date Dividend Warrants may be obtained on application at the Company's Office. The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from WEDNESDAY, the 18th, to THURSDAY, the 26th July (both days inclusive), during which period no Transfer of Shares can be Registered. By Order of the Board of Directors,  
A. SHELTON HOOPER,  
Secretary.  
Hongkong, 10th July, 1917. [828]

THE WEST POINT BUILDING  
COMPANY, LIMITED.

AN INTERIM DIVIDEND OF THREE DOLLARS per Share for the six months ending 30th June, 1917, will be Payable on THURSDAY, 26th July, on which date Dividend Warrants may be obtained on application at the Company's Office. The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from WEDNESDAY, the 18th, to THURSDAY, the 26th July (both days inclusive), during which period no Transfer of Shares can be Registered. By Order of the Board of Directors,  
A. SHELTON HOOPER,  
Secretary.  
Hongkong, 10th July, 1917. [829]

## HOUSES TO LET

## TO LET.

DEVONIA, No. 9, Peak Road. SIX-ROOMED BUNGALOW, with Garden and Tennis Court. HOUSES in Shamoen, Canton, Nos. 31 and 60. Apply to—  
DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd.  
[836]

## TO LET.

FIVE-ROOMED HOUSE, with Tennis Court, in Minden Villas, Kowloon. A FLAT in Nathan Road, Kowloon. Apply to—

HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE  
Co., Ltd.

Alexandra Buildings. [838]

## TO LET.

OFFICES at 2, Connaught Road Central. OFFICES in King's and York Buildings. HOUSES in Let, Wongneichong Road. HOUSES in Clifton Gardens, Conduit Road. HOUSES in Broadwood and Moreton Terraces. HOUSES in Shamoen, Canton. Apply to—  
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY CO., LTD.  
[83]

## TO LET.

NO. 12, BEACONFIELD ARCADE, SHOP. NO. 8, BELILIOS TERRACE. NO. 7, BELILIOS TERRACE. 4-ROOMED FLAT at the Peak (separate entrance). NO. 26, BELILIOS TERRACE, with entrance on Conduit Road. TWO GODOWNS in Duddell Street. NO. 2, DES VIGUE VILLAS, 51, PRINCE (Unfurnished). Apply to—  
LINTREATH & DAVIS,  
3rd Floor, Alexandra Buildings.  
[83]

## AUCTIONS

G. H.  
PUBLIC AUCTION.

PARTICULARS AND CONDITIONS of the letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on MONDAY, the 13th day of July, 1917, at 3 p.m., at the Office of the PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, by Order of His EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR, of One Lot of CROWN LAND above Bowen Road, in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at a CROWN RENT to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the King, for one further term of 75 years.

## PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

Locality	Boundary Measurements (Approximate)	Outstanding Rent	Annual Rent	Term
Lot 1, above Bowen Road, in the Colony of Hongkong.	As per plan.	\$2,450 (about)	\$24,000	75 years

THE CLUB HOTEL, LIMITED  
IN LIQUIDATION.

JNO. W. HALL  
has received instructions from  
G. O. HEATE, Esq.,  
Liquidator,  
to sell by  
PUBLIC AUCTION  
at the Sale Rooms, No. 61, Yokohama,  
ON TUESDAY, the 31st July,  
at 2 P.M.

ALL THE VALUABLE  
SETTLEMENT PROPERTY  
known as  
THE CLUB HOTEL

## LOTS No. 5 A AND B, BUND

covering as per Title Deeds 1527 Tsubo of Land with three frontages, to Bund approximately 215 feet, Bura-cho 250 feet and Water Street 260 feet, together with all the BUILDINGS thereon.

The PURCHASER of the PROPERTY to have the option of taking over all the HOTEL FURNITURE as it stands at valuation.

For Cards to view and further particulars apply to—  
THE AUCTIONEER,  
No. 61, Yokohama.  
[818]

## PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions from the Liquidators of Messrs. JASSEN & Co. in pursuance of an order of the Hongkong Government to sell by public auction at 12 o'clock (Noon) on TUESDAY, the 31st day of July, 1917, at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street, THE VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY situated at The Peak, Hongkong, and being BURL BUILDING LOT No. 19.

The Property consists of:—  
The piece or parcel of ground and premises known as "Lyncholt," 104, The Peak, situated near Mount Scragg, in the Colony of Hongkong, with an area of 124,029 square feet and registered in the Land Office as Rural Building Lot No. 19.

The Lot is held for the unexpired residue of a term of 75 years created therein by an indenture of Crown Lease dated the 31st day of April, 1896.

The Annual Crown Rent is \$35.00. For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to—  
Messrs. WILKINSON & GRIST,  
Solicitors for the Liquidators,  
or to the Undersigned,  
GEO. P. LAMBERT,  
Auctioneer.  
[837]

## PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions from the Liquidator of Messrs. WITZ & Co. in pursuance of an order of the Hongkong Government to sell by public auction at 12 o'clock (Noon) on MONDAY, the 27th day of August, 1917, at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street, Hongkong, All the piece of ground situated at Yamat, Kowloon, in the Colony of Hongkong, and registered in the Land Office as KOWLOON INLAND LOT No. 209.

The property consists of a piece of ground abutting on Battery Street and Fourth Street (near the Praya) in Kowloon and contains an area of 4,600 square feet.

The Lot is held for the unexpired residue of a term of 75 years created therein by an indenture of Crown Lease dated the 4th day of May, 1898.

The Annual Crown Rent is \$50. For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to—  
Messrs. HASTINGS & HASTINGS,  
Solicitors for the Liquidator,  
or to the Undersigned,  
GEO. P. LAMBERT,  
Hongkong, 23rd May, 1917. [839]

## WANTED.

A HOUSE or WHOLE FLOOR with about 10 Rooms in a central location. Please apply to—  
Box No. 1,  
Care of "Daily Press" Office.  
[87]

## AUCTION

For Sale  
by  
Public Auction.

Subject to the conditions prescribed by the Straits Settlements Alien Enemies (Winding-up) Ordinance, 1914, as amended from time to time by Ordinances 1 of 1915, XIX of 1915, XVI of 1916 and VI of 1917 and as adopted in this State.

All that land known as THE BATU LIMA ESTATE consisting of about 1,016 acres, 1 road, 33 perches held under East Coast Country Grant No. 49 for 999 years from 1883, RENT FREE. About 275 acres of the land is planted with rubber (150 acres in bearing) and 50 acres with coconuts 3 to 4 years old.

Situated on main road within 5 miles of Sandakan Wharf.

The following buildings in good condition are on the Estate:

- 1 bungalow (40' x 30') containing 2 bedrooms, dining room and verandah. Corrugated iron roof, plank walls, tiled floor.
- 1 Store (63' x 25'). Corrugated iron roof, plank walls.
- 1 Smoke-house (24' x 20'). Corrugated iron walls and roof, earth floor.
- 1 Factory (32' x 16'). Corrugated iron roof, plank walls, cement floor. Contains 2 hand machines, 28 latex pails and over 8,000 cups.
- 16 Coolie houses (each 18' x 14'). Plank walls, thatched roofs.

The above property will be sold by Public Auction in the Court House at Sandakan at 12 o'clock Noon, on SATURDAY, 20th October, 1917.

RESERVE PRICE \$100,000 (ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS) STRAITS SETTLEMENTS CURRENCY.

(NOTE:—This reserve price has been based on a report on the Estate by the Honourable Mr. F. E. Leese, Manager of Sapong Estate.)

The sale is subject to the following conditions:—

- \$30,000 (Singapore Currency) to be paid on purchase and the balance by monthly instalments thereafter of \$10,000. Interest at the rate of 7% per annum will be charged on instalments overdue and default for 30 days will invalidate the sale and render the deposit and all instalments liable to forfeiture.
- Upon payment of the deposit an agreement will be executed by the liquidator undertaking to complete the transfer of the estate, free of all incumbrances, on payment of the final instalment of the purchase money.

And to the following special condition:—

- The purchaser must be a British subject and not under any foreign influence; he will be required to satisfy the Governor that no person of enemy or foreign origin is directly or indirectly interested with him in the purchase, and he must make such statutory declaration in that behalf as may be required by the Governor.
- For the purposes of this sale any person entitled under the Land Laws of North Borneo to rank as a Native shall be deemed to be a British subject.
- In the case of a Company formed for the purpose of acquiring the business its Memorandum of Association must contain special provisions, to be approved by the Governor, to exclude the possibility of the Company falling under foreign control. Generally speaking, it will be necessary to prevent more than one-fourth of the shares or the voting rights being held by, or subject to the control of, foreigners.
- In the case of a Company already in existence, if the Articles of Association do not already so provide, they must be altered in a manner satisfactory to the Governor so as to exclude the possibility of the Company falling under foreign control, and the Directors must furnish an undertaking to use their best endeavours to have the provisions referred to above inserted in the Memorandum of Association if legislation should be introduced enabling the Memorandum of Association to be altered by the insertion of such provisions.
- Should the Governor for any reason not approve of the purchaser, the contract may be rescinded by the Governor and the deposit will be returned without interest or expenses.

Further particulars may be obtained on application to the undersigned.

W. W. SMITH,  
Liquidator.

RESIDENT'S OFFICE,  
SANDAKAN, NORTH BORNEO,  
26th June, 1917. [813]

THE NATIONAL LOAN OF THE THIRD  
YEAR OF THE REPUBLIC OF CHINA

\$18,000,000 AND SUPPLEMENTARY  
ISSUE OF \$8,000,000  
AND  
THE NATIONAL LOAN OF THE  
FOURTH YEAR OF THE REPUBLIC  
OF CHINA (1915) \$24,000,000.

SUBSCRIBERS to the above two LOANS are hereby notified that in pursuance of arrangements recently made by the Chinese Government with me for the future service of these Loans, interest payments are and will be adequately secured by cash funds in my hands and at my sole disposal.

F. A. AGLEN,  
Inspector General of Customs,  
Peking, 6th June, 1917. [830]

## INTIMATION

BY APPOINTMENT.

WATSON'S  
DRY  
GINGER-  
ALE.

FRAGRANT,

AROMATIC,

DRY.

Its "Dryness" is a feature which has helped to give this drink the popularity it so well deserves.

PINTS \$1.20 PER DOZ.

SPLITS 70 Cts. " "

A. S. WATSON &  
CO., LTD.

STERILIZED WATER MANUFACTURERS.

TELEPHONE 436

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VIGUE ROAD, C.  
LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

## The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, 13TH JULY, 1917.

THE RECENT AIR RAID ON  
LONDON.

THE report of the secret Session of Parliament in regard to England's aerial defences should serve to still the clamour which has arisen in some directions as a consequence of the recent air-raids upon London and its environs. While we all deplore the loss of life and limb which result from these raids, we must endeavour to preserve our mental balance and not allow our indignation to warp our judgment. After all, the civilian population of Great Britain can congratulate itself upon having experienced far less of the horrors of war than has fallen to the share of any of the other Allied nations, and while, of course, this does not excuse any neglect to take proper precautions to ward off attack by the new engines of destruction, it should help us to bear inevitable sacrifices without complaining unduly. The louder the outcry the greater the encouragement to Germany to continue her murderous enterprises. This does not mean, of course, that criticism should be silenced, but merely that it should be sane. The first reports of last Saturday's attack upon the Metropolis created the impression that the enemy aircraft were permitted to carry out their designs with impunity. A big fleet of aeroplanes, "flying low and in close formation," passed over the City—we were told—in slow, almost stately procession. The actual facts put a very different complexion upon the matter. The invading force, consisting of twenty-two, large "Gotha" machines, maintained a speed of seventy miles an hour and flew at an average height of 15,000 feet, at which altitude they resembled the smaller British aeroplanes at 5,000 feet; hence the mistake. That our defenders were not caught unprepared is evident from the announcement that strapnel was seen bursting everywhere amongst the raiders.

and that British airmen charged into the midst of them. Three were brought down, while of the protecting squadrons organised by the Germans to assist the raiders six were destroyed and one was injured. While it is not denied that the British airmen were inferior in numbers to the enemy, the explanation of this is, apparently, that we are not at present able to retain a large number of machines in England for defensive purposes without depleting the force in France, where they are of far greater military value. To withdraw fighting squadrons from the Front would be to play Germany's game by hampering our offensive and exposing our troops to far heavier losses than civilians in England can ever suffer. It will be generally acknowledged that the Government is right in regarding the needs of the Army as paramount. No effort, however, is being spared to meet every requirement. Our capacity for production already exceeds that of Germany, and the output is increasing by leaps and bounds, despite the heavy demands for other classes of war material; indeed, Lord Denny declares that the increase in the monthly output of aeroplanes is so stupendous that it taxes the training of pilots and the provision of aerodromes to the uttermost. The enormous wastage of aircraft at the front is brought home to us day by day in the reports of the Commander-in-Chief, and, unfortunately, the strikes which took place in April deprived us of upwards of one hundred and fifty machines. Mr. LLOYD GEORGE warns us, however, that in no conceivable circumstances can we expect complete immunity from air attacks. That, we think, must be obvious to anyone who looks at the map and attempts to form a rough estimate of the number of aircraft and trained pilots that would be required to guard the entire length of Great Britain's eastern coast-line. The PREMIER's contention is proved, also, by the fact that British machines daily cross the German lines at the front, despite the most terrible anti-aircraft fire, and very powerful air-squadrons bomb enemy stations and headquarters. The utmost that can be done is to make the enemy's visits as costly as possible. The suggestion that reprisals on unfortified German towns will obtain for Great Britain any respite appears to us arrant folly. If such outrages merely exasperate our own fellow-countrymen what reason is there to assume that they would cow the Germans? As a deterrent the present policy of bombing aerodromes and munition works is far more likely to prove effective. If the object is to gratify a desire for revenge even this can be accomplished more successfully and without any violation of the rules of civilised warfare by continuing to direct our activities against vital points. Only the day before the Germans scattered their bombs indiscriminately between the south-east coast and London, eighty-four French machines bombed several important towns in Germany, including Essen, where they inflicted great damage upon the Krupp works and killed one hundred operatives, in addition to wounding several hundreds more. The British, also, were busily employed dropping bombs along the enemy's lines and damaging their aerodromes. Eight hostile machines were brought down and six were driven down at a cost to us of five machines. Again, we read to-day that the Naval Air Service in the Mediterranean on Monday night delivered a successful surprise attack upon the Turko-German Fleet lying off Constantinople, registering direct hits upon the Goeben and other warships and also upon the War Office. While we can deliver these telling blows upon the enemy we are more profitably employed than we should be in murdering and maiming non-combatants and demolishing private dwellings.

We have to acknowledge the receipt of a packet of papers for the troops from the Officers of the R. S. Kaipan. When fishing near Kennet Island a boat "boy" employed by Mr. Leo d'Almada landed a dace weighing 13 lbs. The fish was caught with a line. The annual meeting of shareholders of the United Asbestos Oriental Agency, Ltd., will be held on the 31st inst. at the offices of the General Managers, Messrs. DODWELL & Co., Ltd. For stealing a blanket from a Pacific Mail steamer, a Chinese was sentenced to six weeks' hard labour at the Hongkong Magistracy. The defendant said he went on board the boat to "look for employment, and found the blanket." A large number of Artillerymen from Mount Davis and Belchers took part in an outing to Repulse Bay, on Wednesday afternoon. A grant from the Services Entertainment Fund enabled an excellent tea to be provided and a very enjoyable time was spent. It is announced that a dividend of 22 3/4 p. per share, subject to deduction of Income-tax, has been declared by the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation for the half-year ending June 30th, at the rate of 2s. 6 1/4 p. per dollar, and will be payable on August 13th.

SITUATION IN PEKING  
NEGOTIATIONS BREAK DOWN

[FROM OUR TIENTSIN CORRESPONDENT.]

BOMBARDMENT OF TEMPLE OF  
HEAVEN.

TIENTSIN,  
Despatched, July 12th, 12.20 p.m.  
Delivered, July 12th, 2.20 p.m.

The republicans this morning opened a bombardment on the Temple of Heaven, Chang Hsun's Headquarters, all negotiations having failed.

The attackers at daylight were within a quarter of a mile of the Legation quarter.

There is machine-gun and rifle fire in all directions.

The Monarchists, apparently, are determined to fight to a finish, for they show no signs of yielding.

## LEGATION GUARDS WOUNDED.

Stray bullets are flying over the Legations. Several Americans, one Japanese, and one Italian—all of the Legation Guards—on siege duty have been wounded.

Civilians outside the city are being rapidly brought in.

REPUBLICANS RAPIDLY  
ENCLOSING MONARCHISTS.

Aeroplanes are very active against Chang Hsun. The Republicans are rapidly enclosing the Monarchists, who do not number more than three thousand.

## CHANG HSUN'S LAMENT.

Chang Hsun has issued another manifesto to the people bitterly complaining that he has not been granted any honourable negotiation and reiterating the assertion that he was betrayed by the Military Governors, including Luk Wing-tang.

[FROM OUR PEKING CORRESPONDENT.]

## CHANG HSUN'S DEFENCES.

PEKING,  
Despatched, July 11th, 9.45 p.m.  
Delivered, July 12th, 3.30 p.m.

Negotiations are still proceeding in the Central Park. If they should fail, fighting will ensue.

Chang Hsun has placed sand-bags round his residence and erected light artillery.

[BY COURTESY OF THE "CHUNG NGOI SAN PO."] ]

## CHANG HSUN'S DEMAND.

SHANGHAI, July 12th.  
Chang Hsun has rejected mediation proposals and demands 20,000,000 dollars. Tan Chi-jui has sent Wang Tuh-sieh to Peking to interview the Foreign Ministers.

Li Chin-chun's property to the value of 80,000 dollars has been confiscated at Tientsin railway station.

## THE FOREIGN MINISTRY.

Tan Chi-jui has wired to the Foreign Ministers stating that Wu Ting-fang's claim to manage foreign affairs at Shanghai is invalid.

## TROOPS WITHDRAWN.

The troops of Hunan and Hupeh, which advanced to attack Peking, have been withdrawn.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

REPUBLICAN TROOPS HESITATE  
TO ENTER CAPITAL.

PEKING, July 11th.  
Matters are at a complete standstill. Chang Hsun's troops are within the City, which is surrounded by Republicans, who hesitate to enter, fearing disturbances.

The death from heart failure on May 13th is reported of Mr. James Campbell, of the Mercantile Bank of India, aged 70 years. In 1867 he went to London and entered the National Bank of India, serving that bank in India and China for many years. In the late seventies he was manager at Shanghai and afterwards at Calcutta. In 1884 he returned to England and became London manager of the English, Scottish, and Australian Bank, while in 1883 he was appointed chief manager of the Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd., when that institution was reconstituted out of the Chartered Mercantile Bank of India. He was thus largely responsible for the restoration of the finances of that institution, in acknowledgment of which his resignation of the chief managership in 1912 was followed by his election to the board of directors.

A Whist Drive was held by the Naval Yard Police in the Naval Yard Police Mess on Wednesday night. There was a good attendance, twenty-one tables being occupied. Mr. A. B. Allan carried out the duties of M.C., and at the conclusion of the Drive announced the prize-winners to be:—Ladies—1st, Mrs. Russell; 2nd, Mrs. Winsfield; 3rd, Mrs. Phillips. Men—1st, S. Sergt. Major Sainsbury, A.S.O.; 2nd, Sergt. Blackman, H.K.P.; 3rd, Chief Writer Smith, N.R.; 4th, Mr. W. R. Cousins. The booby prize was won by Mr. McO.



# THE WAR.

## RUSSIANS DIVIDE AUSTRO-GERMAN ARMIES.

### ALLIES BOMB CONSTANTINOPLE. WAR OFFICE AND WARSHIPS DAMAGED.

### THE CRISIS IN GERMANY.

#### KAISER PRESIDES OVER CROWN COUNCIL.

#### France-Belgian Front.

##### LATEST CABLES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

##### BRITISH FRONT.

##### AERODROMES BOMBED.

London, July 12th.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—The enemy artillery firing has diminished. Our continuing active. The enemy pressed back slightly our advanced posts eastward of Monchy-le-Preaux on a front of 800 yards. We drove off an attempt north-westward of Lens.

The weather prevented aerial activity until the evening. We bombed at night-time two aerodromes. All our machines returned safely.

##### EARLIER CABLES.

##### BRITISH ENTER GERMAN TRENCHES.

London, July 11th.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—We entered trenches in the neighbourhood of Nieuport and inflicted casualties.

We drove off raiding parties to the south-east of Havrincourt and to the east of Monchy-le-Preaux.

The enemy's artillery has been most active all day long on the coast, reaching a great intensity in the evening. We are vigorously replying.

The weather has prevented aerial operations.

##### BIG ATTACK ON THE NIEUPORT FRONT.

London, July 12th.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—The enemy, after twenty-four hours of very intense bombardment, determinedly attacked our position on the Nieuport front on Tuesday evening.

The concentrated and heavy nature of the enemy's artillery fire levelled the defences in the dunes sector near the coast. This sector is isolated by the destruction of bridges over the Yser.

The enemy here penetrated our position on a front of fourteen hundred yards, reaching the right bank of the Yser near the sea.

The enemy, after gaining some of our advanced positions further south, opposite Lombartzyde, was driven out by a counter-attack.

##### A GERMAN REPORT.

London, July 11th.

A German official wireless message says:—There is an artillery duel of great intensity on the coast in the Ypres sector, and also east of Wysschete.

We repulsed an English thrust south-east of Hollebeke and reconnoitering engagements north-east of Messines, near Lens and Fresnoy, and north-west of St. Quentin.

##### FRENCH FRONT.

Paris, July 11th.

A communiqué reports:—There was considerable artillery activity at Moronvilliers and Hill 304, and in the Morthomme sector.

##### FRENCH DRIVE OUT ENEMY.

Paris, July 11th.

A communiqué states:—There was a fairly lively artillery struggle north of Joux and most lively artillery firing in the sector of Hill 304.

The Germans attacked north of Flirey in the Woivre region.

The enemy was completely driven out from a portion of a trench in which he had obtained a footing.

#### ENEMY SEVERELY BATTERED.

Paris, July 10th.

A communiqué states:—The enemy last evening violently bombarded certain sectors on the Aisne front.

Local attempts north of the Laffaux Mill and south-east of Ailles failed under our fire.

The enemy powerfully attacked Hurtelise, the "Monument" and the "Dragon's Cave." The attacking waves were unable to reach our lines, and they were scattered in a severely battered condition.

##### FEATS OF GLORIOUS HEROISM.

London, July 10th.

Reuter's Correspondent at French Headquarters reports:—The German onslaught between Les Boettes, on Chemin-des-Dames, and Froimont Farm on Sunday was led by masses of shock-troops, preceded by a sudden and brief flurry of artillery firing.

The French line has been obliterated by a fortnight's shelling, while the barrage behind has prevented reinforcements and supplies of munitions and provisions coming up. The enemy swept over the front line and held the exhausted Frenchmen on a front of two miles, but gallant counter-attacks with grenades and bayonets recovered yard by yard much of the lost ground.

The counter-attacks were continued throughout the night and the following day, and were punctuated by feats of glorious heroism.

A single battalion of Chasseurs four times drove back the enemy, and ultimately holding their old section.

At Chemin-des-Dames, another battalion, whose gallant behaviour compared favourably with the achievements of the French corps d'élite, was composed of middle-aged Territorials and previously medical rejected. Despite severe losses incurred in the bloodiest struggle of Monday, its efforts resulted in the further recovery of ground, leaving the smallest sectors of trenches in the hands of the enemy. Nevertheless, further German efforts must be expected before a decision is made by the enemy to abandon his claim to this crest.

##### A GERMAN REPORT.

London, July 11th.

A German official message states:—Our marine infantry, after artillery preparation, stormed the positions between the coast and Lombartzyde, and drove back the enemy across the Yser.

We took 1,250 prisoners and inflicted heavy losses.

Our airmen, despite a storm, contributed to the success.

##### The Balkans.

##### EARLIER CABLES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

##### THE BALKANS FRONT.

SALONIKA, July 11th.

A French communiqué states:—British airmen bombed Petric and the enemy artillery violently bombarded our positions at the Cerna Bend.

##### AN IRISH BYE-ELECTION.

London, July 12th.

The East Clare bye-election has resulted as follows:—

Mr. Devalera (Sinn Féiner)..... 5,010

Mr. Lynch (Nationalist)..... 2,035

Majority..... 2,975

#### Russian Front.

##### LATEST CABLES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

##### THE RUSSIAN OFFENSIVE.

##### TEN THOUSAND PRISONERS.

We continued the pursuit in the direction of Dolina.

We occupied Halicz at midday on Tuesday. Our advanced detachments crossed the left bank of the Dniester and reached the valley of the Lomnica, which we crossed, occupying the villages Bladniki and Babin.

We captured over 10,000 prisoners in the fighting at Dolina since Sunday. We also captured 80 guns and large numbers of trench-mortars and machine-guns.

##### EARLIER CABLES.

##### ENEMY ARMIES SEPARATED.

London, July 10th.

A Russian wireless official message says:—General Korniloff's offensive continues, despite energetic resistance and stubborn counter-attacks.

We have captured further villages, one thousand prisoners and a great quantity of war material.

General Korniloff has continued the offensive in the direction of Dolina. Sanguinary battles occurred on the roads towards Halicz, and also in the region of the villages of Husiska, Packov and Pavelce. Bayonet-fighting at Pavelce resulted in the enemy's complete rout.

We occupied the villages of Victorov Husiska and Packov. We have also reached the village of Bukovica. The enemy has retreated to the River Lomnica. Such conduct is due to the daring of our troops.

In a two-days' offensive we have penetrated the enemy's positions to a depth of ten versts.

We have captured ten guns.

##### MEANING OF THE THRUST.

London, July 10th.

Reuter's Correspondent at Petrograd says that General Korniloff's cavalry, with Cosacks, is following up General Kirbach's retiring Army. To the south of Halicz they have forced the River Lukovetz, running parallel to the River Lukva. The western bank of the Lukva dominates the wooded eastern bank, but it is considered unlikely that the demoralised enemy will be able to concentrate sufficient troops to prevent the Russian passage of the river.

The continuance of the advance in the direction of Dolina, and the co-operation of the Seventh and Eleventh Armies north of Halicz with the Eighth Army south of Halicz have up to now proceeded like clock-work.

The *Retch*, in a military article, points out that the success of the Eighth Army separates General von Bothmer's Army from General Kirbach's Third Austrian Army, which were in contact between Halicz and Stanislaw. The writer anticipates the evacuation of Halicz, which is not a fortress, comprehensively speaking, but only a strong bridgehead, protecting General von Bothmer's positions from the east and south-east.

##### A WEEK'S CAPTURES.

PETROGRAD, July 10th.

The operations at the Bystritsa River, culminating in General Korniloff's victory, covered a front of over twenty miles. The Russian infantry has already advanced seven miles, whilst the cavalry has pushed forward sixteen.

The Austro-German front between Halicz and the Carpathians is broken by the Russians in the neighbourhood of the Dniester, and they have turned towards Halicz from the south and the south-east, and now menace the Halicz bridgehead.

Between July 2nd and July 8th General Korniloff took 14,000 prisoners, and 55 guns, of which number twelve were heavy guns.

#### HALICZ CAPTURED.

London, July 11th.

The Russians have taken Halicz. OVER 2,000 PRISONERS.

London, July 11th.

A Russian wireless official message states:—General Tchrenisoff has captured Halicz and advanced westwards. He has reached the left bank of the Lomnica.

The Russians have also advanced on the front from Bagorodchan and Zolotvin. They have taken over 2,000 prisoners and thirty guns during the day's fighting.

##### OVER THIRTY GUNS.

PETROGRAD, July 11th.

The Russians captured more than thirty guns at Halicz. The pursuit of the enemy continues.

##### GERMAN REPORT.

London, July 10th.

Fighting activity increased near the Riga, at Dvinsk and Smolensk.

The Russians were inactive between the Strypa and the Dniester. Our thrusting troops captured booty and prisoners at several places.

Fighting north-west of Stanislaw resulted in our withdrawal behind the Lukovica stream.

The enemy in June lost 220 aeroplanes and 33 captive balloons. We lost 68 aeroplanes and three balloons.

##### THE GERMAN REPORT.

London, July 11th.

An official German wireless report states:—Our movements southward of the Dniester were executed in accordance with our plan.

The English artillery set fire to several villages in the Struma plain.

#### Africa.

##### EARLIER CABLES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

##### FRESH ADVANCE IN EAST AFRICA.

London, July 11th.

An East African official message says:—The enemy's right flank detachment south-west of Kilwa fell back from Lunyu to Mayongo and simultaneously our troops came into contact with his centre at Ukuli. Our forces, on July 7th, converged in three columns at Mkombedi, Kimamba Hill and Wungwi against the Germans upon the front from Ukuli to Mayongo. All the columns were successful, despite the difficult country. The maximum advance was thirteen miles.

Another column drove the enemy across the Rufigi River and established itself between an enemy detachment at Mofu and the main position further north.

Our Likui forces pressed back the Germans on the Songea-Liwale road. They enveloped the rearguard and drove it northwards towards Mahenge.

A column of West Africans advanced without opposition thirty-five miles from the Rufigi River in the direction of Meswege.

The Admiralty announces that the Vice-Admiral of the Eastern Mediterranean reports that the Naval Air Service on Monday night successfully attacked the Turco-German fleet lying off Constantinople.

When located, the *Goeben* was surrounded by warships and submarines. The airmen attacked from a height of eight hundred feet, directly hitting the *Goeben* and other ships near her. Big explosions and several fires occurred aboard.

The airmen also attacked and directly hit the War Office. The enemy appeared completely surprised.

No anti-aircraft batteries opened fire until after the bombs were dropped. All the airmen returned safely.

##### Aerial Activities.

##### EARLIER CABLES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

##### TURCO-GERMAN FLEET ATTACKED.

##### SURPRISED OFF CONSTANTINOPLE.

London, July 11th.

The Admiralty announces that the Vice-Admiral of the Eastern Mediterranean reports that the Naval Air Service on Monday night successfully attacked the Turco-German fleet lying off Constantinople.

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No anti-aircraft batteries opened fire until after the bombs were dropped. All the airmen returned safely.

#### LATEST CABLES.

##### NAVAL AEROPLANE FIGHT.

London, July 12th.

The Admiralty announces:—Five Naval aeroplanes engaged on Wednesday ten "Albatross" scouts and three large two-seaters south-westward of Nieuport. They drove down three scouts completely uncontrollable.

Two others were driven down. One of ours is missing.

##### GANKRAL.

##### LATEST CABLES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

##### BRITISH PARLIAMENT.

##### MR. BALFOUR REPLIES TO QUESTIONS.

London, July 11th.

In the House of Commons, Mr. A. J. Balfour stated that the Greco-Italian negotiations with a view to the Italians evacuating the Epirus are progressing.

Mr. Balfour stated that there was no understanding whereby, in the event of an Allied victory, Belgium would obtain any territory in Europe beyond her original frontiers.

##### DEPORTATION OF BELGIAN GIRLS.

Replying to a suggestion by Mr. Will Thorne that a protest should be made to Germany against the deportation of 3,000 Belgian girls from Antwerp to Roumania, Mr. Balfour said it was to be feared that no protest was likely to deter the Germans from committing these atrocities, which were repudiated by the whole civilised world. (Cheers.)

##### DISCUSSION OF PEACE-TERMS.

Mr. Balfour also gave an assurance that in any discussion of peace-terms the Allies would take consideration of the enemy's exactions in money or goods in the occupied parts of France and Belgium. (Cheers.)

##### BRITISH SHIPPING.

London, July 11th.

The Admiralty reports the arrivals for the week 2,889, and the sailings 2,798. Fourteen over and three under 1,000 tons were sunk. Seventeen vessels were unsuccessfully attacked and seven fishing boats were sunk.

##### ITALIAN SHIPPING.

Rome, July 12th.

The shipping for the week ending July 12th shows 557 vessels arrived and 425 departed. Two steamers and ten small sailing vessels and one overdue steamer were sunk. One vessel was attacked but escaped.

##### EARLIER CABLES.

##### AMERICA AND THE WAR.

##### AEROPLANES IN THOUSANDS.

General Iquier, chief signal officer, and other experts, during evidence before the House of Representatives, military committee, urged the speedy passage of the Bill providing for 22,625 aeroplanes at a cost of \$363,000,000.

##### THE FIRST AMERICAN ARMY.

It is believed that the first American army in Europe will be 600,000 strong.

##### RECORD WHEAT CROP.

Washington, July 10th.

It is estimated that the wheat crop will yield three billion bushels, which is a record.

##### AMERICA ONLY AT WAR WITH GERMANY.

London, July 11th.

In the House of Commons, Lord Robert Cecil stated that the United States was not at war with Austria, Bulgaria or Turkey. He also stated that no South American Republic was actually at war with Germany.

##### GREEK MILITARY AID.

Rome, July 12th.

M. Jonnart, who is en route to Paris, states that M. Venizelos is of opinion that he will be able to put ten Greek divisions in the field in three months.

##### ENEMY SUBMARINE BASE DISCOVERED.

Rio de Janeiro, July 12th.

A Brazilian destroyer has discovered near Santos a prepared base capable of accommodating a submarine.

##### VISCOUNT FRENCH IN IRELAND.

London, July 11th.

Viscount French arrived in Ireland yesterday on a tour of inspection of troops.

##### LIBERIA AND THE GERMANS.

London, July 11th.

It is announced that the Liberian Government has ordered the deportation of all Germans and the complete winding up of German businesses.

Liberia was the last German political foothold in West Africa. The volume of trade done by the Germans was three-fourths of the whole trade of the country. Nearly all the exports, including the valuable oil products, went direct to Hamburg and Bremen before the war.

#### THE AIR RAID ON LONDON.

##### THE PREMIER'S STATEMENT.

London, July 10th.

It is officially announced that at the first secret session Mr. Lloyd George stated that 22 "Gothas" each carrying 1,800 lbs. of explosives, came over London on Saturday. Three of these were destroyed. The Germans had organised protecting squadrons in order to assist the raiders. On the return of these six were destroyed and one was injured. Therefore the attack was not made with impunity.

The Premier pointed out that the complete protection from air attacks could never be secured. The British machines daily crossed the German lines at the front, despite the most terrible anti-aircraft fire, and the most powerful air-squadrons bombed enemy stations and Headquarters, proving that no measures we take can give complete immunity. We must aim at making enemy visits as costly as possible.

##### RADICAL CHANGES DESIRED.

London, July 11th.

The Premier's statement at the Secret Session yesterday to have generally satisfied members of Parliament, but it has not silenced criticism, as is shown by the shoals of letters appearing in the papers, indicating a widespread feeling that a radical change in the control and direction of our aerial forces is necessary. It is asserted that this can be realised without neglecting the needs of the Army at the front.

There is some criticism at Viscount French's absence in Ireland at such a juncture.

##### BRITISH AIRMAN KILLED.

London, July 11th.

An inquest on an officer, at Dartford, revealed the fact that a British airman was killed in fighting the raiders over London, on the 7th instant.

##### OUR AEROPLANE OUTPUT.

London, July 11th.

In the House of Lords, Lord Derby stated that the increase in the monthly output of aeroplanes was so stupendous that it taxed the training of pilots and the provision of the aerodromes to the utmost.

##### THE RAID ON KRUPP'S WORKS.

##### TERIBLE DAMAGE INFLICTED.

Amsterdam, July 11th.

A Maastricht telegram to the Dutch paper *Les Nouvelles* states that Dutch workmen employed at Krupp's have been paid off on account of the destruction of the building. The message adds:—"It is confirmed that, in the attack by Allied aeroplanes on Friday night 40 or 50 machines participated. Bombs were dropped with such success that a quarter of the works was destroyed. Over a hundred were killed and several hundreds injured. The material damage was millions of francs. Eye-witnesses say that the defence made a terrific din and the sky was afire. The workshops were closed at the beginning of the bombardment by troops endeavouring to prevent a panic. Women and children fled into the country. Among the victims were five French prisoners killed and forty injured.

London, July 10th.

The following is a continuation of Sergeant Aviator Gallois' account:—

"By-and-by I picked up the Rhine, the moon shining on the river. I flew up stream past Bonn, Cologne and Düsseldorf. Looking down upon the German towns was like looking down upon a sea of electric-light. I was several times fired at by anti-aircraft guns, especially at Cologne, where the shooting was uncommonly good. As I approached Essen there was a broad band of light on the horizon. It seemed to be several miles long. Southward of the town there was another great bolt of light from the iron and steel foundries. I arrived at Essen at a height of 6,000 feet, and chose a spot where the blaze of light from the factories seemed brightest."

##### THE MESOPOTAMIA SCANDAL.

London, July 11th.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Bonar Law announced that a Court composed of three officers and two persons holding high judicial office would enquire into the conduct of those impugned in the Mesopotamia Report. The Law Officers of the Crown would present the Government's case, and the proceedings would be as far as possible be public.

##### MESOPOTAMIA CAMPAIGN.



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## WEATHER REPORT.

On July 12th at 11.30.—No returns from Japanese stations. Pressure has increased considerably over N.E. China and decreased slightly over Formosa and N. Luzon. There are indications of a typhoon in about latitude 30 deg. N. and longitude 122 deg. E. Its velocity and direction of motion are at present unknown.

Hongkong rainfall for 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inch. Total since 1st January, 30.78 inches, against an average of 43.42 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day is as follows:—

DISTRICT	FORECAST
Hongkong to Gap Road	E. to N.E. winds, moderate; fair.
Formosa Channel	N.E. winds, moderate to fresh.
South Coast of China between Hongkong and Lamooke	The same as Hongkong and Lamooke No. 1.
South Coast of China between Light House and Hainan	Light variable winds.

## THE WAR.

(Continued from page 5.)

## LATEST CABLES.

THE CRISIS IN GERMANY.  
"PEACE BY AGREEMENT."

London, July 11th.  
The decision of the Centre to support Dr. Erzberger does not imply any yielding of the Government in the direction of peace such as the Radicals and Socialists desired. Prolonged party discussions and most heated debates in the main Committee of the Reichstag have apparently, however, evolved some definite results. The Chancellor succeeded in withstanding a series of attacks from the Deputies, who desired an official declaration in favour of "Peace by Agreement," but he yielded to a demand for Liberalising the Government by the appointment of new Secretaries of State and Prussian Ministers, the general result being a sort of Imperial Coalition Ministry.  
At the same time the Government seems to have secured a majority, including the Centre, for a declaration that Germany is warring for no conquests, but is defending her freedom and territorial possessions. This is non-committal in any definite direction. The Chancellor admitted Germany's difficulties, but the enemy likewise, had an abundance of difficulties. If Germany held out she would obtain the peace she desired. He denied clinging to office, but he desired to save the Fatherland from harm.

## EARLIER CABLES.

## MEETING OF CROWN COUNCIL.

London, July 11th.  
A message from Zurich says: Without doubt the German crisis has been precipitated by the unexpected Russian offensive and its effects on Austria. The Emperor Karl was perturbed not merely by the offensive but also by the whole sale surrenders of Czech troops to the Russians. Besides this there were the food troubles, and Austria felt obliged to take steps to alleviate the situation. The Emperor's advisers convinced him that the only chance of arresting the Russian offensive and opening peace negotiations with Russia lay in a declaration by the Central Powers against the policy of annexations. The Emperor pressed this point of view upon Generals Hindenburg and Ludendorff during their recent visit to Vienna, and also discussed it with Dr. Erzberger and other German visitors. The consequence was an unwanted flutter in Berlin. When Hindenburg and Ludendorff returned, the Kaiser conferred with them at length, and then talked to Dr. Bethmann-Hollweg and afterwards with the Bavarian Minister, Count Lerchenfeld. Subsequently Dr. Bethmann-Hollweg conferred with the leading Deputies.  
Meanwhile, there has been a private conference of the Party leaders to-day, ending with a meeting of the Prussian Cabinet, but the most momentous happening occurred on Monday, when the Crown Council consisting of all the Imperial Prussian Ministers and presided over by the Kaiser met for the first time since July, 1914.

In view of the above revelation as to the origin of the crisis, it is strange to find Dr. Bethmann-Hollweg, as enabled on the 8th inst., repudiating in Committee of the Reichstag the formula "no annexations and no indemnities" in the strongest terms, and declaring that the war must be continued with the utmost energy.

With the Press conducting a very bitter campaign against Dr. Bethmann-Hollweg and articles like Prince Lichnowsky's representing the Kaiser as a constitutional monarch, it looks as though Dr. Bethmann-Hollweg is about to be made a scapegoat to enable the Kaiser to climb down both as regards internal reform and the question of annexations.

## "IN A STATE OF FLUX."

London, July 10th.  
The situation in Germany is in a state of flux. There is no confirmation of the report that the Kaiser has accepted the resignations of Dr. Helfferich and Herr Zimmermann, but indications of important changes are probable.

French commentators anticipate that General von Hindenburg will become Military Dictator.

It appears that the movement against Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg is inspired from Vienna. According to Reuters' correspondent at Zurich, a number of influential representatives of the Clericals, who are the most powerful party in the Reichstag, holding the balance between the Pan-Germans and the supporters of the Democratic compromise for peace, visited Vienna last week and conferred with the leading Austrian aristocrats. Immediately after their return, Dr. Erzberger and his friends began strongly to oppose Dr. Bethmann-Hollweg, and simultaneously the South German National Liberal papers enthusiastically abandoned the Pan-German standpoint and energetically demanded democratic reforms.

ONE-MAN GOVERNMENT  
CONDEMNED.

Another curious contribution in the campaign against Dr. Bethmann-Hollweg is contained in a remarkable article by Prince Lichnowsky, the former German Ambassador, to London, who roundly declares that the system of one-man government is obsolete. He demands a Constitutional Parliamentary Government, despite the resistance of the Junkers and the Conservatives, as otherwise the country will go to pieces. He says the Kaiser is far more constitutional than is supposed, and that he had never intervened personally in public affairs within his (Prince Lichnowsky's) knowledge, apart from a few impulsive telegrams.

## A SINISTER MOVEMENT.

There is a great outcry in the German Liberal papers at the operations of the Foreign Publicity Bureau, which is owned by Krupp's and other Pan-German capitalists. The Bureau has already bought several papers and intends buying many others, especially Provincial Liberal organs. It also intends extending its operations abroad, especially in the East.

## COALITION MINISTRY PROBABLE.

Amsterdam, July 11th.  
The most important news to-day from Germany is the announcement made by the Catholic organ *Germania*, that the Centre Party, by an overwhelming majority, has decided to support Dr. Erzberger in the formation of a Coalition Ministry, including the leaders of all parties.

## LATEST CABLES.

## THE NORTH SEA DANGER-ZONE.

## GREAT BRITAIN AND HOLLAND.

London, July 11th.  
Regarding the Anglo-Dutch communications concerning the placing of a new British minefield in the North Sea, Reuters learns that the Dutch Government has been fully informed that the British action is solely and specifically directed by military considerations and is not directed against the economic interests of Holland. The Netherlands has also been reminded that there is no similarity between the measures taken by Great Britain and those taken by Germany, for the latter denies the use of the seas to all neutral shipping. Great Britain, therefore, maintains it would be more reasonable for Holland to protest to Germany against the latter's illegal action than to complain of Great Britain's action.

## EARLIER CABLES.

Amsterdam, July 10th.  
The *Telegraph* asserts that the extension of the British danger-zone in the North Sea includes the so-called safe channel left by Germany.

The newspaper says, this is due to the Germans misusing this channel in order to maintain communication between the Heligoland Bight and Zebrugge and between Rotterdam and the German harbours.

It also states that shipments of coal from Rhineland and from Westphalia, which cannot be transported by the German railways, are sent to Rotterdam, from which German ships convey the coal to Emden and Cuxhaven.

Obviously Great Britain cannot tolerate such practices, and the paper concludes that it is Germany and not Great Britain who should be asked to change her methods.

## GENERAL BRUSILOFF CONGRATULATED.

London, July 11th.  
The Press Bureau announces that General Sir William Robertson has despatched a message to General Brusiloff congratulating him upon the splendid results of the recent fighting and wishing him further success.  
General Brusiloff replied that all efforts were being directed towards the development of the operations, already begun with a view to a decisive victory over the common enemy.

## GERMANY'S AERIAL LOSSES.

London, July 11th.  
The figures given in yesterday's German communiqué of the air losses in June are entirely false. On the British front alone, 131 German machines were destroyed and 99 others were driven down uncontrollable, while the French accounted for 45 and the Belgians for four, making a total of 279, instead of 68 admitted by the enemy. It is impossible to give the total of the French machines brought down, because no such record is ever issued, but as the number of the British machines reported lost by Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig was 78, and as the heaviest fighting was on the British front, it is obvious that the German figure of 220 is absurd.

## TWO DISABLED GERMAN SEAPLANES.

The crews of the two German seaplanes mentioned in an Admiralty communiqué have been landed at Lowestoft. It appears that a seaplane came down in order to launch a torpedo, whereupon a trawler fired at and disabled it. A second seaplane came to the assistance of the first, whereupon it also was disabled.

## COTTON-GROWING IN THE EMPIRE.

London, July 11th.  
In the House of Commons, Sir Albert Stanley announced that Sir Henry Birchenough had been appointed Chairman of the Committee on Empire Cotton-Growing.

## FOOD SCARCITY IN AUSTRIA.

Zurich, July 10th.  
In the Reichsrath the President of the Food Board made a depressing statement on the present conditions. He stated that the situation had been made worse by the potato shortage. The pot crops were of the poorest and would leave the smallest margin for civilians after meeting military necessities. There were also shortages of sugar, meat and agricultural produce. The Press comments despondently on the outlook.

## THE SILVER MARKET.

London, July 10th.  
Silver is quoted at 40.5/16. Continental buying is short and supplies are steady.

London, July 12th.  
Silver is quoted 40.5d. There is a general demand owing to the smallness of supplies and the market is steady.

## A MILLIONAIRE'S ESTATE.

London, July 11th.  
Mr. Leopold de Rothschild left a million and a half sterling.

MAN'S LABOUR THE BEST.  
WOMAN HANDICAPPED.

(By GEORGE MACADAM.)

Now that as a nation we are settling down to the task of developing our maximum efficiency, both military and industrial, so that we may take a fitting part in the great world war, we begin to hear talk—constantly increasing in volume—of using women to fill the ranks of industry depleted by the call of men "to the front."

The talk of putting women in men's places, and the demand that they receive equal pay therein, either of which would have dumfounded the nation less than a generation ago, is to-day received without any surprise, and so far as public opinion is concerned, without any dissent.

The foundation for this quiescence was undoubtedly laid by the suffragettes, who in their long, many-voiced campaigns throughout the land have stroven to convert us from the old orthodoxy that woman's place is the home, to the creed of the feminist that sex is an artificial and tyrannical delimitation in both politics and industry, and that woman's place is where she chooses it to be.

Then came the great world-war with its draft upon man power "for the front," with its drifts upon woman power to fill up the depleted ranks of industry. The amazing accounts that came to us of what the women of Europe, particularly the women of England, were accomplishing in their new fields, how adequately they were taking the places of the absent men, led to but one conclusion—that woman had at last been tested out in industry and had more than met the test, that experience had put its unmistakable O.K. upon the creed of the feminist, that sex indeed was but an artificial and tyrannical delimitation in either politics or industry.

There recently arrived in this country, however, a series of pamphlets which give an account much at variance with all the others that we have received since the women of England took to war work. This tells us that, judged not as self-sacrificing patriots but simply as motor units in the industrial machine, women are inferior to men. In short, it brings us back to the old orthodoxy.

These pamphlets are reports made by the British Health of Munition Workers Committee which was appointed in Sept. 1915, by the Minister of Munitions, with the concurrence of the Home Secretary. The committee has twelve members, all especially qualified by technical knowledge and experience. Its Chairman is Sir George Newman, M.D., and it includes two women members, Miss R. E. Squire and Mrs. H. J. Tennant.

The committee took evidence in various industrial centres from employers, representatives of workers, and other interested persons, and made numerous special studies and investigations. In addition, members visited a large number of factories and workshops and discussed matters with the management, foremen, and individual workers.

Up to the present the committee has issued fifteen memoranda. These deal with matters of general interest, such as welfare, supervision, Sunday labour, hours of work, employment of women, etc., and of technical interest, such as ventilation, lighting, eye strain, canton construction, and so on. From these memoranda I have extracted and condensed only those parts which have a bearing upon the industrial efficiency of women and upon the effect of labour on women's health and on their maternal functions, both present and prospective.

There is nothing partisan, nothing emotional in these memoranda. They present a grim picture of a nation which is straining every nerve to overcome the foe. Just as England recognizes the necessity of using up its man-power on the battle front, so it recognizes the necessity of using up its woman-power in industry. England recognizes that "more than ever in the past should consideration now be given to the well-being of young girls fresh from school, of the prospective mother, and of the mother whose care is especially claimed by her infant during the early months of its life; for more than ever is their welfare of importance to the State, and much more than ordinary is it threatened by conditions of employment."

But in the awful emergency that now faces England, "maximum output" is the watchword in the management of its munition factories. And so in these memoranda we find the individual, both man and woman, dealt with as a "human machine." Health and welfare are of prime importance only so that "the maximum output" be secured and maintained for any length of time. If there be an imperative demand for immediate "maximum output," health and welfare must be allowed, for the time being, to go by the board. Everything must yield to "the imperative necessity of war."

Judged as a "human machine," these memoranda show that, compared with man, woman has less strength, less endurance; that she can undergo neither such long hours nor such long periods of labour; that she cannot stand the strain of night work; that her body, physiologically different from man's, is subject to "certain ailments and forms of physical disability" that are "readily caused or at least accentuated" by various forms of body activity, and that these ailments are "far-reaching in effect"; that the lifting and carrying of heavy weights, "all sudden, violent, or physically unsuitable movements in the operation of machines," and prolonged standing, are "highly provocative causes of trouble to women and girls."

"The committee is satisfied," says a memorandum, "that there is a significant amount of physical disability among women in factories which calls for prevention and treatment."

But aside from the relative merits of men and women as "human machines," there are some other details in the memoranda which are of grave concern. Mention is made of "matters, particularly of discipline and conduct, in which helpful oversight is especially

needed in the case of women and girls." We are told that watchfulness is needed over "the conduct of foremen toward women workers," over "the character and behaviour of fellow women workers." We hear of "the homes and younger children that must inevitably suffer," or "family life defaced beyond recognition." And the recommendation is made that "wherever other labour is available, the employment of mothers with infants is to be deprecated, as is also that of the mother of any young family."

The first memorandum issued by the committee was in November, 1915, and had reference to "Sunday labour." It had then been discovered that it was no mere spurt of intense activity that was needed in the munition factories; it was a question of efficiently settling down into the harness for a long, hard pull.

"The evidence before the committee has led it strongly to hold that if the maximum output is to be secured and maintained for any length of time, a weekly period of rest must be allowed for this relief from work on Sunday is more urgent for 'protected' persons than for adult males."

In subsequent reports, issued after the munition workers had been under considerably over a year's observation, we find the same opinion held on the relative endurance of the sexes, on the question of hours that can be worked. For instance:

"It may be stated broadly that conditions which press hardly upon the average man press, because of her different constitutional development, with greater severity upon the average woman; while similarly, though conditions of mental fatigue are, probably equally injurious to boys and girls, conditions of muscular strain well borne by the ordinary boy may be highly detrimental to the girl of corresponding vigour and physique. It is therefore especially important that women and young girls should be relieved from those conditions of over strain to which they are now so widely exposed."

Adult male workers are almost universally employed on double shifts. The committee found:

"They appear on the whole to be standing the system well, more particularly where relief is given at the week-ends. The committee sees no reason to suggest any change. Women workers are employed sometimes on eight-hour shifts, but the latter arrangement is becoming, the committee is glad to note, increasingly common."

Some very interesting data as to the relative industrial efficiency of the sexes are to be found in a special report made by H. M. Vernon, M.D., and issued by the committee as an appendix to one of its memoranda. For the purpose of comparing results, Dr. Vernon divides the various types of labour investigated into five, namely: "very heavy," "heavy," "moderately heavy," "light," and "very light." As the result of the statistics gathered, he finds that "very heavy" and "heavy" work "are not well suited to women"; that the "light" type "is better suited to women, as it is a waste of muscle to let men or even youths engage in it, and that the 'very light' types of labour 'should evidently be confined to women and girls.'"

Shellmaking is a typical example of "moderate heavy" labour.

"At one shell factory where the male operatives were being largely replaced by women, I was informed that though the women attained a good output in most operations, they produced only about half as many shells as the men did in that particular operation, since they had not the necessary strength."

Turning aluminium fuel-bodies is another operation that the investigator classified as "moderately heavy," the operatives standing all day at capstan lathes. In the period under observation, the doctor found a surprising amount of "broken time" and "sickness." He says:

"I have made the arbitrary assumption that operatives who put in less than 45 hours per week of actual work out of a nominal 56 or more, did so because of sickness rather than slackness."

Thus, in a seven-week period no less than 12.4 per cent. of the weeks, were short weeks (averaging 28.0 hours), and 5.4 per cent. of them were absent weeks. Dr. Vernon continues:

"There can be no doubt that the frequent occurrence of these short, and absent weeks was due very largely to fatigue resulting from the strain of the heavy lath work, forewomen engaged in light sedentary occupations showed only about a third as many lapses."

Not only did he find that "moderately heavy" work had a serious effect upon the health of the women operatives, but he also learned that even when engaged on the "moderate" and "light" types of work the women have less power of application, when working on a 10 or 12-hour shift, than have the men, although the latter are engaged in heavier work.

Several sets of operatives, both male and female, were kept under close observation for many days so that their power of application might be investigated. The men engaged in "heavy" work, almost without exception, "were found to stick to their work with admirable persistence, and it was very seldom that they rested even for a minute." On the other hand, the women engaged in "moderately heavy" work:

"rested for times which in aggregate amounted to one and a half hours out of the twelve-hour day, and over an hour out of the ten-hour day, in addition to the hour or so of compulsory rest required for attention to their lathes at the hands of the toolsetters."

"The imperative necessity of war" has revived, after almost a century of disuse, the night employment of women in factories. Prohibited by the textile trades by the factory legislation of 1844, it disappeared gradually in Great Britain, and also in other countries, until it was banished by international agreement from the twelve European countries which signed the convention drawn up at the Berne Conference in 1906. The (Continued at foot of next column.)

FOOD PROFITEERING.  
MR. SMILLIE AND THE RUSSIAN  
REVOLUTION.

Speaking at a conference of over 600 delegates representing trade unions, co-operative societies, women's co-operative guilds, Independent Labour Party and other labour party branches, trades and labour councils, and other working class organizations, in Newcastle recently, Mr. Robert Smillie, president of the Miners' Federation, said that the dastardly crime of making profit out of the war had been committed all over the country. Immense profits had been made out of the needs of the working classes, men, women, and children. In spite of the shouts of patriotism; in spite of the fact that the people going to the front were being patted on the back and told the nation would never forget their sacrifices, yet the working classes had to keep on agitating and waiting for months and months before they secured anything like an adequate allowance for these people. The movement ending in the Rent Act, the movement on behalf of the old-age pensioners, and so on—these did not come from the upper or ruling classes, but had been forced upon an unwilling Government. Had the working classes been as enthusiastic in these things as it was their duty to be then it would have been less difficult. They were now face to face with a still more serious situation. It was well known that we were face to face within a few months of a possible food shortage, and Nero was fiddling while Rome was burning. The Government would again have to be forced to do things. He had that morning walked through the Newcastle markets. There were hundreds of bags of potatoes—all seed potatoes. That was because seed potatoes could be sold at 3s. 6d. He could give dozens of instances wherefrom the want of co-operation and consolidation among the departments of the Government the evils which we were now faced had come upon us. If there were to be additional guarantees to the farmers there must be additional guarantees to the farm labourers. He appealed to the working classes to see to it they did not continue divided into two camps. Speaking of the importance of being in earnest in this matter, he said the Government would not move until it was forced that public opinion forced it to move. This was one question upon which there was no room for division. The Government could be moved if people showed themselves united, but if it would not be moved, why not do what the Russian people had done? The Russian Revolution took place owing to official shortage of food, and he did not believe that the people of this country would see their children starve while there was food in the country. (Cheers.)

## WORKERS' SCHEME FOR CONTROL.

At Cardiff a conference of South Wales Labour and co-operative organizations passed resolutions calling on the Government to purchase all essential foodstuffs, commandeer or control all home-grown food, ships, and transport facilities, and institute proportional regulations upon a family basis. Local authorities were called on to set up food control committees, and institute municipal food services.

agreement was based upon the results of inquiries into the effect, economical, physical, and moral, of night work for women. To quote:

"Now among all these half-forgotten facts are in evidence in the munition factories. In a working class home the difficulty in obtaining rest by day is great; quiet cannot easily be secured; and the mother of a family cannot sleep while the claims of children and home are pressing upon her; the younger unmarried women are tempted to take the daylight hours for amusement or shopping; moreover, sleep is often interrupted in order that the midday meal may be shared."

Attention is called to the fact that the hours between 3 a.m. and 6 a.m., and 4 a.m. and 7 a.m., coincide with the period when, apart from industrial fatigue, vitality is low.

"A few women of rare physique withstand the strain sufficiently to maintain a reasonable output, but the flagging effect of the majority is not only unproductive at the moment; it has its influence also upon subsequent output, which suffers as in a vicious circle. There seems little appetite for the meal which occurs between 3 a.m. and 3 a.m., and it is often of a most unsatisfactory character."

Instances are mentioned of women so fatigued that they wouldn't make the effort to go from their work to the mess-room.

It must not be inferred that there is any disposition to belittle the services that the women of England are rendering in this crucial hour. In various places in the memorandum the committee state that "they appreciate the exceptional importance of women's labour in the present emergency." Nor is there any lack of appreciation of the splendid patriotism that the women have displayed.

"The engagement of women in the manufacture of munitions presents many features of outstanding interest. Probably the most striking is the universal character of their response to the country's call for their help."

In the character of the response lies largely the secret of its industrial success, which is remarkable. The fact that women and girls of all types and ages have pressed and are pressing into industry shows a spirit of patriotism which is as finely maintained as it was quickly shown. Conditions of work are accepted without question and without complaint which, immediately detrimental to output, would if contained be ultimately disastrous to health."

It is, asserts the committee, for the nation to safeguard the devotion of its workers by its foresight and watchfulness lest irreparable harm be done to body and mind both in this generation and the next.—N. Y. Times.



## A GERMAN REPUBLIC. ORGANIZATION IN AMERICA.

The New York Times of May 29th gives the following details in regard to the organization that has been started in America to stimulate the movement for the establishment of a German republic: J. Kottgen, organizing secretary of the "Friends of the German Republic," an association started in this city to stimulate the revolutionary movement in Germany, explained yesterday why, in his opinion, the overthrow of the Kaiser and his régime was inevitable. Mr. Kottgen, who is of German birth but a naturalized British subject, has associated himself with a group of Socialists in the city who believe that notwithstanding the great distance from New York to Berlin, they will be able to carry on a propaganda which will reach the German people and help them rid themselves of the militaristic responsible for the present war.

"For a long time it has been felt by many men and women of German descent in the United States, who believe that the quickest and surest way out of this terrible war and the firmest guarantee of the peaceful development of all nations, would be the establishment of a German Republic, that something should and could be done to help along the revolutionary movement in Germany," he said. "The Russian revolution and some significant events of later date have brought matters to a head."

"Among the most significant events of the last few days was the utterance of Georg Ledebour, the Reichstag leader of the German anti-Government Socialists, who exclaimed boldly and amid the howls of the reactionaries, 'We want a republic!' It should be noted that the independent Socialists who joined with the Liebknecht group at an Easter conference held in the city of Gotha, have undoubtedly the mass of the German workers behind them. Ledebour had scarcely raised the real issue from the only open tribune left in Germany when the Reichstag was sent home without finishing its labours. The state of the German Government's nerves and the mental condition of the mass of the German people will not admit of any discussion, however, limited, of the mighty issue which must be forcing itself upon the attention of all thinking Germans."

**EFFECT OF RUSSIAN REVOLUTION FELT.**  
"In my estimation it is chiefly the psychological effect of the Russian revolution which is making itself felt and which is bound to increase from month to month with the consolidation of the new Russian régime. The idea of imitating the Russians and thus finding a quick way out of an unbearable situation will find increasing nourishment in a conviction that there is little chance of an early cession of the slaughter short of a tremendous revolution in Germany, leading to the establishment of a democratic German Republic."

"There is another point which is generally overlooked. Those people in Germany who think of the time after the war must begin to shudder at a possible continuation of the junker régime. The junkers have no idea of relinquishing any of their privileges and they will only shift the tremendous burdens created by war on to the shoulders of those least able to bear them. Those who think otherwise do not know these cavaliers."

"There is no other way of dealing with the ruling classes of Germany except by force. Thinking Germans recognized this long ago. Now their time has come. In times of peace the only way of overthrowing a system of Government resulting upon a scientifically organized militarism and a devoted bureaucracy seemed to be a thing impossible of achievement. Hence, that fatalism, that blind trust in the ultimately beneficial working of economic laws, that lack of action which characterized the revolutionary movement in Germany during the last generation. It was known that the militarists and bureaucrats were only waiting for a chance to drown in blood any efficient movement directed against their system and had their plans ready."

"The disunion of war was giving the revolutionary forces of Germany their opportunity. Never was there a time more propitious for a clean sweep in Germany than the present. The heaven of the Russian revolution is steadily working its way. That must be so especially among the older, less efficient and less obedient soldiers at the Russian front. That inactivity at the Russian front may yet turn out to have been the most deplorable event from the Kaiser's and junkers' point of view."

### SEES WORK OF TEUTONS IN AMERICA.

"The growing active revolutionary movement in Germany, having for its object the establishment of a democratic republic in Germany, deserves the hearty support of all right-thinking people, and especially that of the people of German descent in the United States. There are many thousands of men and women of German extraction in the United States, people with sincere democratic and republican convictions, who would hail the day that saw the birth of a German republic. Organized in a body, they could exercise a powerful influence on their relations in Germany and help the republic movement in Germany in a practical way, just as the Russians abroad and the sympathizers of Russian liberty in other countries and here were very largely instrumental in preparing the Russian revolution. For many of us it has been a humiliating experience to see that, at a time when Russians and their descendants were burning with a desire to see liberty established in their old country, people of German extraction were giving exhibitions of phenomenal stupidity and reactionism by forming Hindenburg clubs and such like monstrosities."

"The friends of the German Republic seek to help and encourage the democratic and republican forces in Germany struggling for a German republic. They believe that the overthrow of the

(Continued at foot of next column.)

## HUNGARY AND THE WAR. EMPEROR ANXIOUS FOR PEACE.

The undisguised ill-feeling created in Germany by the Czernin statement, which appeared in the form of a semi-official invitation to Russia to recognize the similarity of the war aims of Russia and Austria, has given great offence to the Hungarian Press, says the *Morning Post's* Budapest correspondent writing in May. Count Czernin, no doubt, following public opinion in the matter and at the same time expressing the views of the Emperor Charles (which he must do, for otherwise he could not retain his position), advocates quite freely the non-annexation policy, even in face of the German Landwirtschaft agitators and the Revendol clique, a combination too powerful for an Austrian Foreign Minister to oppose unless the Emperor stood behind him. It is clear that the Emperor Charles would like to see peace concluded on the basis of non-annexation, and the Russian Democratic and Socialist elements have put new hope into the heart of the young ruler of being able to save his throne.

**GERMAN PRESS ATTACKS.**  
The German Press, with the notorious *Deutsche Tageszeitung* at its head at once found reason to deliver violent attacks against Austria and Count Czernin for giving up the cherished aims in support of which, it declares, Germany is ready to sacrifice everything. The Hungarian newspapers for once have hastened to the defence of Count Czernin. One more they attack Count Revendol and his supporters, and well as the annexationist German Verbanden, the Nationalist Press, and the Transylvanian Saxon member of the Hungarian Parliament, a certain Rudolph Brandtsch. The last-named seems to be in sympathy with the German annexationists to such an extent that he would like even the Saxon districts of Transylvania to be under German rule. The *Pesti Naplo* says, in the course of an article on the anti-Austrian outbursts in Germany, that they do not represent the views of the German people. "Our Parliament," it continues, "would only be doing its duty if it were to kick such advocates of German war aims as Herr Brandtsch out of the Chamber."

In connection with the campaign for peace "without annexations or indemnities," both the Independence Parties held special meetings at Budapest on April 28th. Count Apponyi, presiding over a meeting of his own party—the day before he left for Bulgaria, where he is advocating the same policy, a most interesting fact not yet mentioned in the English Press—made a speech, in the course of which he denounced the policy of the Tisza Government, and demanded democratic reforms, a separate national Hungarian Army, and peace "to ensure the progress of the nation." The Karolyi Party, which was without its leader, he having been sent to the front, was presided over by Count Bathany. In an official report of the proceedings which has been made public it is said that the Karolyi Party views the efforts of the Foreign Minister in favour of peace without annexations with much satisfaction, and finds that the idea is rapidly gaining ground. Further, it points out that while at first the Karolyi Party stood alone with its peace propaganda, now almost all parties are joining hands in the efforts to bring about a speedy peace.

### DEMOCRATIC AGITATION.

The Royal declaration, in which the King expresses his confidence in Count Tisza and his Government, is another topic of considerable interest, and it again affords an opportunity for the Opposition leaders to make renewed attacks on the Premier. In this declaration the King said:—"I have instructed the Government to prepare and place before me Bills providing for an extension of franchise which will not imperil the existence of the State," etc. It is presumed, therefore, that the King is of opinion that there is a kind of franchise which does imperil the "existence of the State," and this, at the present time, when the democratic and Socialist elements have gained the upper hand, does not sound very promising. The newspapers refrain even from alluding to the King himself on the matter, and accuse Count Tisza of having falsified the King's intentions and policy regarding the franchise in the official communiqué published simultaneously with the declaration. It appears that for the time being the abrupt prorogation of Parliament by the King has saved the situation from the point of view of Count Tisza and his majority, but that powerful influences are at work nevertheless to bring things to a head. Counts Andrássy and Bathany, together with the powerful M. Vassanyi, are working hand in hand with the Socialists to create an atmosphere in which it will be impossible for Count Tisza to exist. The reform foreshadowed in the King's declaration is characterised by the *Pesti Naplo* as "the corporal's suffrage," and it is said that it would add no more than a few thousand men to the lists of voters. Altogether, judging by the comments of the Hungarian newspapers, it certainly does not appear that the Royal declaration has done much to improve the position either of the Throne or the Government, which become more and more dependent on each other as the democratic movement continues to make progress.

present autocratic militarist government of Germany and the establishment of a democratic German republic will most swiftly and surely bring about the end of this war; that the future peace and progress of the world and the free development of the German and all other nations depend upon the establishment of a German republic; that though the creation of a republic and democratic Germany, must primarily be the work of the German people itself, men and women of German descent in the United States who cherish democratic and republican ideas can help the forces in Germany struggling against the Kaiser and junkerdom and should make full use of the opportunities now presenting themselves.

"The Provisional Committee of the Friends of the German Republic has already received many warm offers of support, and invites the co-operation of other sympathizers."

## THE FOREGONE CONCLUSION. GERMANY'S PURPOSE IN THE PRESENT WAR.

### HER SHAME AND HUMILIATION.

The Right Reverend Monsignor F. Bickersstaffe Drew, K.H.S., etc., Profonary Apostolic Senior R. C. Chaplain to H.B.M. forces in the United Kingdom, writes:—

It has always been maintained by those most likely to have expert knowledge concerning Prussianism, its secret aims, and its ultimate purposes, that open expansion of Germany's territorial frontiers in Europe was only a minor and contingent object, with that German Military cantarella by whom the war was engineered.

There was no frank response to the plain and simple demand that Germany would state on what terms she desired peace to which (moved by her long notorious tenderness of heart) she declared her longings to be wistfully bent. But she has down several balloons d'essai, unofficially and irresponsibly in the sky of neutral journalism, and from those balloons were dropped deftly folded hints of her willingness to abandon almost the whole of her territorial acquisitions in Europe—almost; for, a comparatively tiny, an apparently tiny, exception there which will concern us presently.

### WHAT IS THE PRICE?

If Germany had any sort of sincere intention behind these irresponsibly dropped hints, it can only be deduced that, costly as the acquisition of these alien European territories has been to her, she gained them and keeps them for a special ulterior purpose. It is not now the point that she is fully aware that under no circumstances would she be permitted to retain them. She would certainly assume very loudly that she must be irremovable in them were there not considerations which made her willing herself to contemplate their abandonment—at a price. The price is the point.

The value to her of her occupation of these alien territories is as purchase-money, exchange money, for something she wants (at present) much more than them. She did not go to war for the removal of her western frontier a little further west, and the pushing of her eastern frontier a little further east at the expense of France and Russia. Her gaze was stretched much further afield. It was her world Empire she was bent on evolving, not the mere addition of certain strips of territory to her mileage at home. The point of the war in 1870 was not the mere theft of two French provinces, but the foundation and proclamation of her Empire in Europe. Her present purpose was the exploitation of her Empire far outside Europe. And that is the true reason why she regards Great Britain as her real opponent and enemy.

### THE COLLAPSE OF A POLICY.

What it is important to note is this: that Germany has already lost that for which she has been intending this war during so many years: that for which she might have paid years for the present any territorial acquisitions in Central Europe. The fall of Baghdad to the British is a bitter shame and humiliation to the dying Turk, one of the horrors of the sick man in extremis; but to Germany it is much more, it is the collapse of an entire policy, the decision of an appeal, the awakening from a dream. Had it been in the decrees of fate that Germany should win the war Baghdad would not have been a Turkish outpost, but the Eastern frontier-post of Germany—till she should be able to shift it further East still. It would have been a German gun emplacement, with its guns trained on the furthest East. The Sick Man would only have been ground-landlord complimented with a pepper-corn rent. The passing of Baghdad to Great Britain is Germany's failure in her essential world purpose.

That it will lead to results momentary still for the moribund Turk is obvious enough; what will ultimately be left to him neither he, nor his present feudatories, nor anyone, can yet surmise. But Constantine will not be left to him, he already believes and trembles. But he was perishing of senile decay, and the inevitable Nemesis of an ill-spent life, in any case. To him it will all make only a slight difference of time and condition. His exit will only be a little earlier, a little sooner. He has indeed been an unconscionable time dying. This Sick Man; and his death-bed has been miserably unedifying. Now he will be hurried, shoved, justly towards his end; he will miss the meagre, dismal dignity of expiring in his own bed, in his old scandalous house—and that will be all.

### MENE! MENE! TEKEL!

To Germany, Constantinople will be lost far more truly than to the Turk. The passing of the long dying Osmanli Caliphate will not worry Islam; but the Hohenzollern Caliphate prematurely announced will never be born. The neutral world already may see that Hohenzollern plans are too big for Hohenzollern hands to carry. Probably Russia has by this time set the neutral world wondering whether, instead of clutching the Hohenzollern will be able to save anything. The bigger anything is the slower will it move; and it has taken Russia a long time to stretch her vast arms and free herself. What will the Germanic people do when they know, as they must at last? The grievance of the Russian people against their misled, fateful, unhappy master nothing in comparison with the grievances of his peoples against the autocrat of all the Teutons. What will they do when they hear how quickly a people that has resolved to be free becomes free? Will there ever be the necessity for the Allies to demand as one of the peace terms the punishment of the plotter of the war? May not that be done, beforehand, for them? Who can doubt that those quietly vigilant eyes are scanning now the eastward wall of his house, and spelling the words which

(Continued at foot of next column.)

## AMAZING WAR ADVENTURES. EXCELLENT WORK BY LONDONERS.

Several tributes have been paid by the war correspondents at the French front to the splendid work done by the Londoners. Mr. Percival Phillips pays them a high compliment. He says:—

London men have had their share in the victorious battle of Arras. The battalions of City lads and shopmen won fresh laurels in this great advance. They "went over the top" on April 9th and helped to break the bonds of Arras. They were pushing on for days afterwards through the wilderness of battered German forts and ruined villages beyond the city, rooting out the hideously accursed and pushing him still further eastward. They have rested a little and fought a great deal. They have suffered from all weapons of the Hun—his gas shells, machine guns, aeroplanes, and expert bombers—and beaten him at his own game. The Londoners took 1,100 prisoners, and thirty-five machine guns during the first phase of their victorious progress, and their casualties have been much lighter than might be expected.

"All the men were splendid," said an officer who has been in contact with them, with the Londoners during this battle. "One could not wish for better soldiers: well disciplined, earnest, regardless of danger, bent only on doing their best." The stories I have heard of individual bravery prove this. This concern all ranks—subalterns just out from home, chemists, and clerks who have become medical orderlies, transport drivers, riflemen, cooks, every kind of soldier who is serving with the badge of the London Regiment in his cap. I was told of a young lieutenant who made a perilous excursion into the enemy's lines when the advance was held up, in order to reconnoitre its strength.

### GUNS SILENCED.

A series of machine-gun posts which could not be easily located kept raking the battalion lying in the open. The lieutenant took three men with him and crawled into a German trench, made a map of all the machine-gun positions, and sniped back safely. By reason of this enterprise it was possible to silence the German guns, thus enabling the battalion to continue its progress.

An amazing adventure was that of a private who killed nine Germans with his rifle-shooting some and bayoneting others. He devoted the remainder of the day to helping to carrying the wounded to a first-aid post. A subaltern of nineteen who had just come out from home took command of his company when all the other officers were killed, and led it to victory.

Another rifleman performed a similar feat, charging a machine-gun emplacement alone, and knocking out the crew with bombs. A young officer of a London battalion had to take charge of his men when the other officers were killed or might have been killed in a great disaster. He made the men dig themselves in during a situation which was very critical, and they hung on, "saving the day," as my informant expressed it. A transport driver, sent back for primers, found the ammunition dump had been hit by a chance shell and set alight. Coolly backing his team alongside, he pulled out box after box of unexploded primers from the burning mass, loaded his wagon, and drove back to the carrying parties.

### SNIPERS STALKED.

I heard of one officer who varied the routine of a night in new trenches by bringing in three persistent German snipers. They had potted away steadily at the London men in the darkness, until an exasperated lieutenant could stand it no longer. Slipping over out of the shallow ditch, he crawled across the field in the direction of the shots until he came suddenly on a shell crater in which dark figures were crouching. He dropped down and found three German infantrymen, whose astonishment at his appearance was immediately succeeded by disgust, and a moment later they were stumbling back into the lines of the Londoners to surrender, piloted by the revolver of their captor.

The doctors' orderlies were untiring—as always in succouring the wounded, tending the men while exposed to a deadly stream of machine-gun bullets and the enemy's fire, which kept dropping round the battlefield behind the advancing Londoners. It is not easy to single out individual instances of heroism in this or other regiments that have helped to win the battle of Arras. I remember the words of an officer who told about the Londoners:—

"They were all—just fine."

### A WEAK HEART.

A young man exempted from military service because of a weak heart was called up for re-examination. He went before the Medical Board, and was quickly passed as fit for service at the front. He received a shock that nearly resulted in his death from heart failure. As a consequence the same Board on the same day placed him again on the exempted list.

Nemesis is already chalking there—  
"Mene! Mene! Tekel!"

The peoples of Germany probably care very little about Baghdad; what they care about is bread (as did the French people before their revolution, as did the Russian people before theirs) and their Emperor will be as little able to give them as he had been able to give himself. Baghdad. A Napoleon can do almost anything with his people; but if a people becomes aware that their Napoleon is only a sergeant-major they grow tired; and hungry eyes are quick to note the difference between glory and the long-deferred promise of it. The German Emperor has no Austrietz nor Jena to offer his people in lieu of bread. His imagination is vivid; he has rehearsed yet the part of Diocletian. One can almost picture his morbid pleasure in the pathos of abdicating a world-throne which he never possessed.



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[57-1]

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[57-1]

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All broken, chafed and damaged packages  
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be examined by Messrs. Goddard and Douglas  
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Claims against the Steamer must be  
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No Fire Insurance will be effected by the  
underwriter in any case whatever.  
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by  
DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd.,  
Agents.  
Hongkong, 12th July, 1917. [55]

### NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

#### FROM KOBE

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to rent.

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are to be left in the Godowns, where they will  
be examined on the 16th July, at 10 A.M.  
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in writing within 10 days after arrival  
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JAWA-CHINA-JAPAN L.N.  
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immediately.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.,  
E. C. MORTON,  
General Agent.  
Hongkong, 9th July, 1917. [53]

### NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

#### FROM CALCUTTA.

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SAILINGS DIRECT TO

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S.S.

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Passengers may travel by Railway in Japan between Ports of Call free of charge.  
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IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE MAIL STEAMERS, WILL LEAVE DIRECT FOR

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Owing to the War in Europe Steamers and Sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice.

**NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.**

Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents or advice.  
Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees, and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GODDARD & DOUGLAS, at 10 A.M. on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.  
For Further Information, Passage Fare, Freight, Handbooks, Dates of Sailing, etc., apply to

E. V. D. PARR,  
Superintendent.

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VICTORIA, B.C., and SEATTLE | INABA MARU | MONDAY, 16th July, at Noon.  
via KEELUNG, SHANGHAI | Capt. Higo 12,500 |  
MOJI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA | YOKOHAMA MARU | WED. DAY, 1st Aug., at Noon.  
SHIMIDZU and YOKOHAMA | Capt. Terada 12,500 |

SYDNEY and MELBOURNE, via MANILA ZAMBOANGA THURSDAY ISLAND TOWNSVILLE and BRISBANE.

CALCUTTA VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG and RANGOON.

BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE, MALACCA and COLOMBO.

NAGASAKI KOBE and | AKI MARU | SATURDAY, 14th July, at 11 A.M.  
YOKOHAMA. | Capt. Yoshikawa 12,500 |

ATSUBA MARU | MONDAY, 16th July, at 11 A.M.  
Capt. Itano 12,500 |

HITACHI MARU | FRIDAY, 20th July, at 11 A.M.  
Capt. Tominga 12,500 |

IYO MARU | TUESDAY, 31st July, at 11 A.M.  
Capt. Akano 12,500 |

CHYRON MARU | SATURDAY, 14th July.  
Capt. Tenda 10,000 |

KOBE ... ..

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FAST AND LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS.

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KOREA MARU ... ..	118,000	TUES., 17th July.
SIBERIA MARU ... ..	18,000	FRI., 27th July.
TENYO MARU ... ..	22,000	FRI., 10th Aug.
NIPPON MARU ... ..	11,000	SATUR., 18th Aug.
SHINYO MARU ... ..	22,000	FRI., 17th Sept.
PERIA MARU ... ..	9,000	SATUR., 22nd Sept.

The s.s. "Nippon Maru" and s.s. "Peria Maru" omit call at Shanghai.

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HONGKONG to VALPARAISO via JAPAN, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SALINO CRUZ, BALBOA, OALLAO, ARICA AND IQUIQUE.

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For full information as to rates, sailings, etc., apply to—

T. DAIGO, Agent,  
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Telephone 2374 and 2375.

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SERVICE TO AND FROM JAPAN VIA SHANGHAI.

SERVICE TO AND FROM EUROPE.

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A STEAMER will sail for Saigon Direct on or about 25th July.  
Taking Passengers and Cargo.

**SPECIAL SUMMER RATES TO JAPAN.**

1st Class Return tickets from 1st June, 1917, to 31st October, 1917, and interchangeable only with PENINSULAR and ORIENTAL S. N. Co. for return journey.

FARES: TO KOBE, \$135.00, TO YOKOHAMA, \$150.00

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

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REGULAR SERVICES, PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG, (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

North American Line. For VICTORIA, SEATTLE and TACOMA, via SHANGHAI, MANILA, NAGASAKI, MOJI, KOBE, and YOKOHAMA.

"HAWAII MARU" ... .. Leaving July.  
"CANADA MARU" ... .. Leaving July.

NORTH AMERICAN LINE—This line maintains a regular fortnightly service between Hongkong and Puget Sound ports touching at intermediate ports in Japan. Overland cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for U.S.A. and connections are made at Puget Sound ports with the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE—Every three months the steamer proceeding to Rio de Janeiro, Santos and Buenos Aires, via Singapore, Mauritius, Durban and Cape Town.

AUSTRALIAN LINE—Monthly service between Japan and Adelaide, calling at Auckland, N.Z., Sydney and Melbourne.

BOMBAY LINE—Fortnightly service for Bombay calling at Singapore, Port Swettenham, Penang, and Colombo. At present this line's steamers maintain cargo only.

JAVA LINE—Monthly service for Java ports calling at Manila, Sandakan and Macassar. Booking for passengers and cargo to the ports.

FOR SAILING DATES AND FURTHER PARTICULARS REGARDING PASSENGER OR FREIGHT APPLY AT OFFICE.

FORMOSAN LINE—For Tamsui, Keelung and Aoying, Takao, via Swatow and Amoy.

"KAIJO MARU" ... .. SUNDAY, 16th July, at Noon.  
"JOSHIN MARU" ... .. SUNDAY, 15th July, at 10 A.M.  
"BOHUMARU" ... .. THURSDAY, 19th July, at 9 A.M.

These Formosan Liners will arrive at and depart from the SOON YIP WHARF, near the Harbour Office, and while the steamer is alongside the wharf Telephone No. 76 will be fixed.

For FURTHER INFORMATION, apply to—

M. HIGUCHI, Manager,  
No. 1, Queen's Building.

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